

*The Representative*

Inscrib'd

To the Writers in the *Universal Penman*.

*Preserving None where Numbers have a Claim, | Where Use and Ornament Unite in One;*  
*This Emblem Sketch declares the Author's Claim: | To serve, or grace, the Counter or the Throne:*  
**A REPRESENTATIVE of Skill refine'd, | Art still improving from plain Nature's fountains —**  
*Where all the Penman's Qualities are join'd; | With Judgment, Freedom, and with Freedom, force.*  
*This Height of Excellence whilst You pursue,*  
*Accept, each Penman, Your just Merit's due!*  
*So This as You advance, the Picture is of You!*

J. BANCKER.

THE

Universal German.

Engraving

By GEORGE BICKHAM.



London:

Printed for and sold by W. Cherton at the White Horse  
without Newgate

T. H. S.

Universal Penman;

Or, the  
Art of Writing

Made Useful  
To the Gentleman and Scholar, as well  
As the Man of Business.

Exemplified

In all the useful, and ornamental Branches of Modern Penmanship; with  
some necessary Observations on the Excellency of the Pen, and a large Number  
of select Sentences in Prose and Verse; various Forms of Business, relating to  
Merchandise and Trade; Letters on several Occasions; accurate Specimens  
of the Oriental Languages, and Alphabets in all the Hands now practis'd.

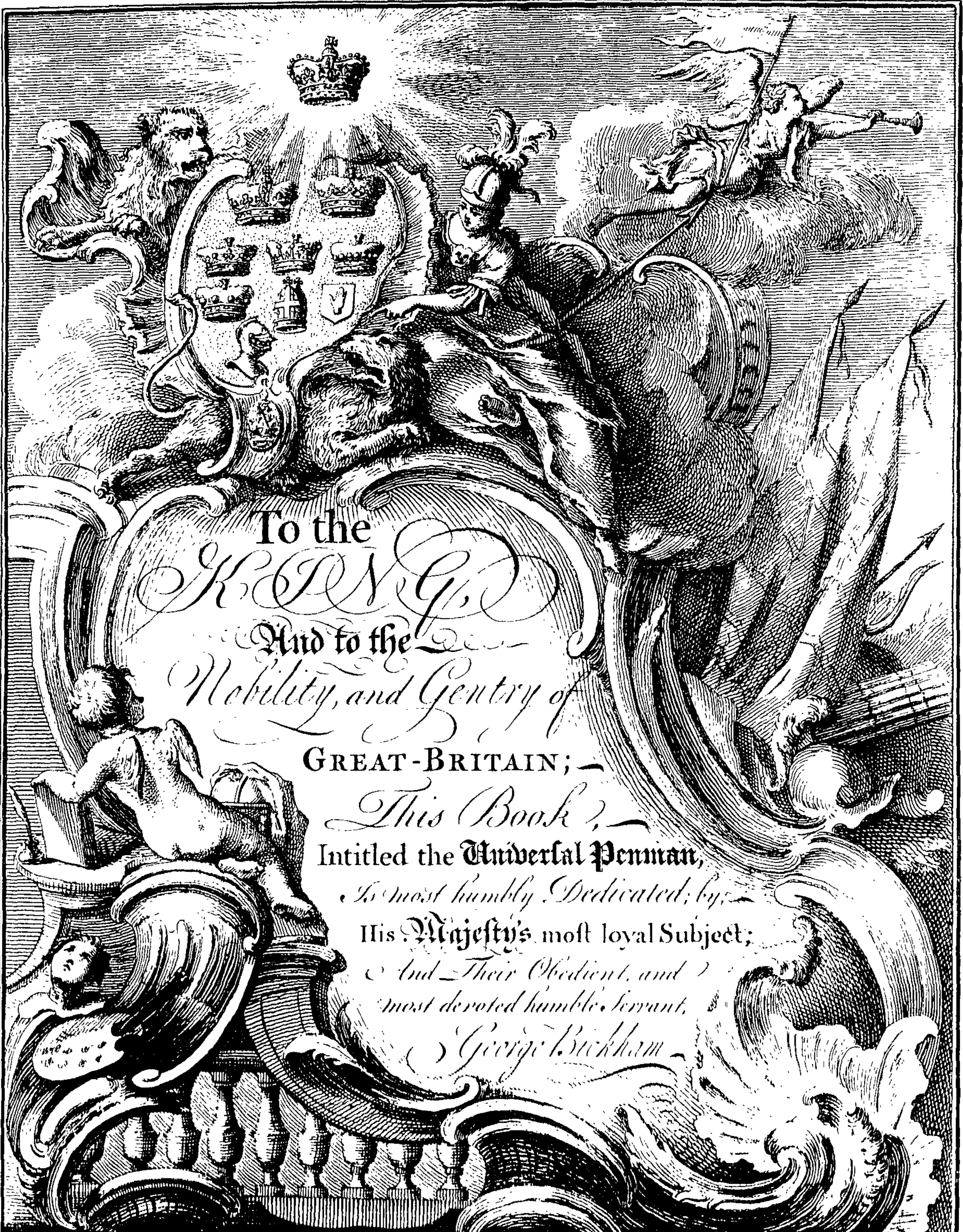
Written,

With the friendly Assistance of several of the most Eminent Masters,  
And Engraved, by Geo. Bickham.

The Whole Embellish'd with beautiful Decorations for the Amusement of the Curious.

LONDON:  
Printed for, and sold by, W. Croston at the White Horse without Newgate.

1743.



To the  
*R. I. G.*  
 And to the  
 Nobility, and Gentry of

GREAT-BRITAIN;

*This Book,*

Intituled the *Universal Penman,*

*Is most humbly Dedicated, by*

His Majesty's most loyal Subject;

*And Their Obedient, and  
 most devoted humble Servant,*

*George Bickham*



*Oh, Monarch of Britannia! Condescend  
 Ingenious Arts to succour, and befriend:  
 Nor ye Nobility! Or Gentry! slight  
 These curious Works of profit, and delight:  
 Protect this Book, 'twill raise a lasting Name,  
 And crown your Goodness with immortal Fame!*



*...the King's Youth from the ...  
 ...to improve the ...*

*...the ...  
 ...the ...*

To my much Honoured, and  
very worthy Subscribers.

Gentlemen and Ladies,

Tho' it must be Acknowledged that there is already extant a  
large Variety of Copy-Books, and several of them executed by very Able  
and Accurate Penmen; Yet, I think, I may venture to assert without Vanity,  
that None of them are so Copious, so Universally Useful, or, Adorn'd, in so fine &  
beautiful a Manner, as the following Composition. —

This being the Last Essay, in all probability, that I shall make of  
so extensive a Nature, I shall use my utmost Art and Industry to make it the  
best, and most complete. And I presume No One will doubt of my Veracity on  
this particular, that considers the Terms of my Proposal, and that my  
Encouragement wholly depends on the Merit of the Performance. —

As therefore to my own Interest to Study to excel, I doubt not but you will  
continue, as you have begun, to support so expensive an Undertaking, and permit me  
to usher it into the World, under Your Patronage and Protection. And if I am but  
so happy as to succeed in so laborious an Attempt, and answer the Expectations  
of my Friends, I shall despise the idle Caricks of a few envious Criticks, who are  
ever ready to censure what they never can be able to amend. —

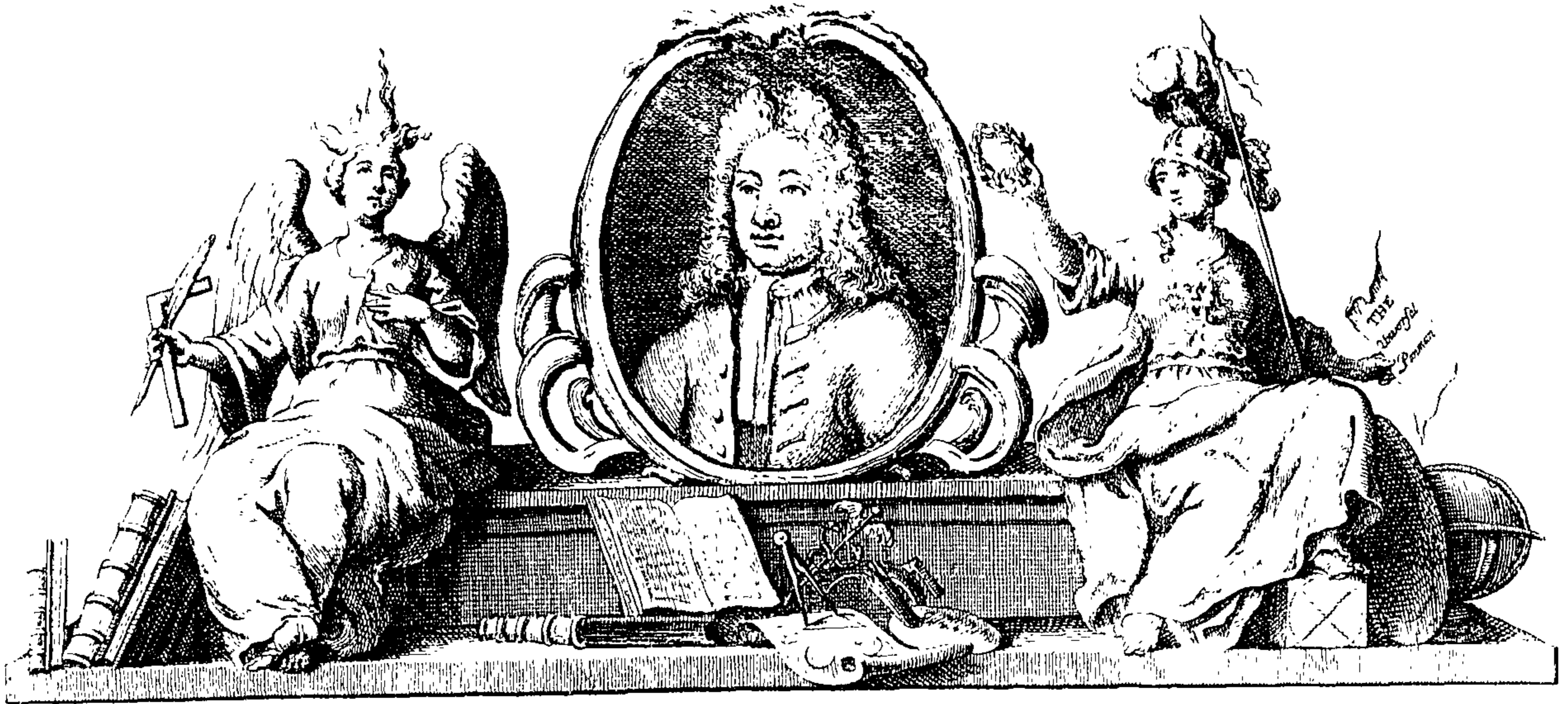
That you may all long continue to promote and encourage this, and  
every other Useful Art, in which the Interest and Glory of your Country is any  
ways concern'd, and become shining Examples of Virtue and good Manners, is  
the Sincere Wish of

Gentlemen and Ladies, —

Your most Obedient, and  
most Obliged, humble Servant,

C. Bickham.

London 1733.



A Poem,  
On the Universal Penman:  
By Mr. John Bancks.

Whether the Memphian Priests, or Hebrew Sage,  
First painted Language on the leafy Page;  
The vast Invention doubtless came from Heaven,  
And with it half Humanity was given.

Hail happy Art! to Science near ally'd;  
The Scholars' Treasury, and the Merchant's Guide  
Learning, thro' thee, descends to distant Times,  
And Commerce travels o'er remotest Climes:  
Thou charmist Events which thy eyes widely part,  
Concealst the Lover's blush, releas't the labouring heart.

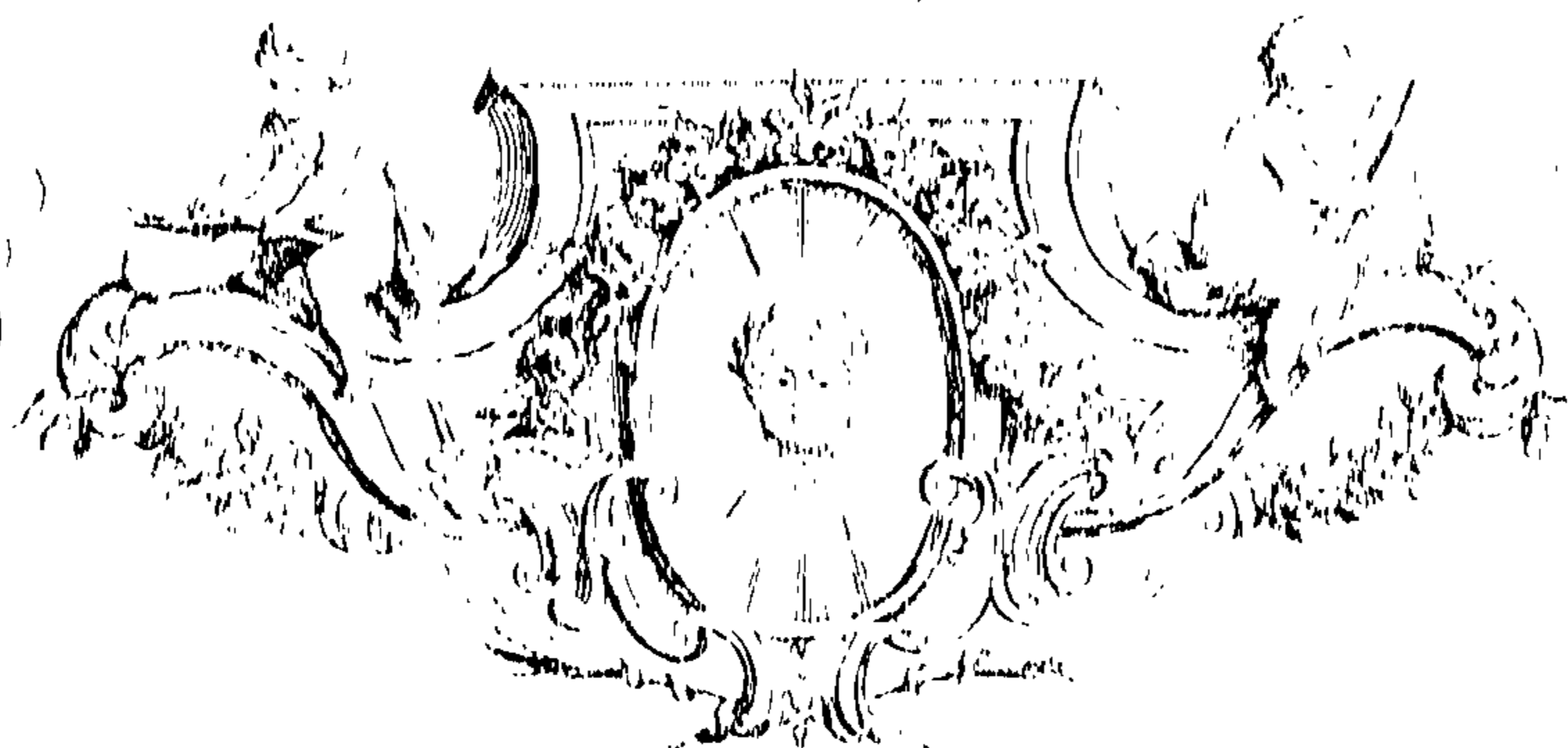
But how alone was what they first pursued,  
The Characters were few, their Figures rude;  
Succeeding Masters brought out up to intent,  
Gave the free Stroke, and added Ornament.

Last rose th' Engraver's imitating Skill;  
That trac'd them off, and multiply'd at will,  
Both Arts in Britain now unrival'd dwell;  
Still the last excellent, we ever most excel.

Hail happy Artists! for each other born,  
Whose Works, united, mutually adorn,  
Till Buckham's Eye such Perfection had not seen,  
With Rules so just, & examples so refin'd,  
So aptly chose, and various in their kind,  
They leave no Room to circulate the rest,  
Nor give a Plan th' is pursued in such a Part,  
No future Age shall give, no former gave,  
What they alone could write, the only could engrave.

Bickham

Sculptit.



To the  
 Writers of the Universal Penman

Gentlemen

As every Art is more or less Valuable in Proportion to its extensive Usefulness, so the Art of Writing claims our highest Esteem, it being One of the greatest Blessings Man can Enjoy: Every Attempt therefore to improve and bring it nearer to Perfection, as tis a publick Good, is doubtless entitled to a publick Encouragement.

And, as I have been favour'd with your friendly Assistance in completing my Universal Penman, I question not but it will meet with the desired Success, and answer in every particular the Expectations of the Curious.

The whole having met with the Approbation of the best Judges, I take this Opportunity to pay You my grateful Acknowledgments for Assisting me therein; and shall always Esteem it as a particular Favour confer'd on

Gentlemen

Your most Obliged  
 humble Servant.

London

22. August 1711.

G. Bickham

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## INTRODUCTION.

*The Use of the Pen is of so great Importance to Mankind in general, and so indispensably necessary for the Man of Business, that I think it needless to make any Apology for the Publication of this Work* —

*However, since something may be expected, by way of Preface to a Book so Useful and Entertaining, I shall take the Liberty to transcribe y<sup>e</sup> Thoughts of a very ingenious Author on this Occasion; which, I imagine will not only be instructive, but also very applicable to my present Undertaking.* —

*WRITING is the first, Step, and Essential in furnishing out the Man of Business. And this Qualification is more excellent, as tis more useful in Business, and beautiful to the Eye, & may not improperly be consider'd in two Respects, as it proceeds from the Eye and the Hand; From the one, we have Size and Proportion; From the other, Boldness and Freedom. For as the Exactness of the Eye gives the Heights and Distances, so the Motion of the Joints, and Position of the Hand, determine the black and fine Strokes, and give the same Inclination and Likeness in the Standing & Turn of the Letters.*

*But, in Order to write well, there must be just Rules given, and much Practice to put em in Execution. Plain, strong, and neat Writing, as it best answers the Design for Use and Beauty; so it has most obtain'd among Men of Business. A full, free, open Letter, struck at once, as it discovers more of Nature, so it gives a Mastery Beauty to the Writing; to which may be added such ornamental Turns*

## INTRODUCTION.

*Turns of the Pen, as seem rather design'd to fill up Vacancies on the Paper, than studiously compos'd to adorn the Piece. In Flourishing the Fancy would be so Luxuriant, was it not corrected by the Judgment, as almost to destroy the End of Writing, as, Airs in Musick, when too often repeated, or too long or too variously performed, disorder the Harmony of a just Composure. — —*

*But, as above, if Usefulness and Beauty are the Excellencies of Writing; that which will, with the greatest Facility, contribute to these, is the best Method of Teaching. Supposing, therefore, the Make and Proportion of the Letters and Joinings to be once well fixed and understood, and then if the Learner is us'd to copy the great Variety of Examples which are here produc'd, his Hand will grow confirm'd in an Aptitude and Readiness, which will insensibly arrive at Perfection and Dispatch; and give in Writing, what we admire in fine Gentlemen; an Easiness of Gesture, and disengag'd Air, which is imperceptibly caught from frequently conversing with the Polite and Well-bred. — —*

*DRAWING is another necessary Qualification, and therefore, I have attempted to make the Decorations of this Work fit for the imitation of those, whose Genius prompts them to the Study of that Art. — —*

*But as Writing is the most Useful Accomplishment of y<sup>e</sup> two, I have given a larger Number of Specimens for that purpose; Exhibited in Precepts Divine and Moral, with many Examples in Trade and Business. — —*

*And as the Whole is complicated through y<sup>e</sup> friendly Assistance of several Eminent Men, and Engrav'd with the greatest Care and Exactness, I make no doubt but it will meet with a favourable Reception from the Publick; & that I my self shall be excus'd for attempting so Universal a Performance. —*

G. Bickham.





## READING and WRITING.,

*By the Arts of Reading and Writing, we can sit at Home and acquaint our selves with what is done in all the distant Parts of the World, & find what our Fathers did long ago in the first Ages of Mankind.*

*The Art of Letters does, as it were, revive all the past Ages of Men and sets them at once upon the Stage; and brings all the Nations from afar, and gives them, as it were, a general Interview; so that the most distant Ages of Mankind may converse together, and grow into Acquaintance.*

*This to the Pen and Press we Mortals owe. All we believe, and almost all we know.*

*Among all the Inventions of Mankind none is more admirable, necessary, useful or convenient than Writing, by which a Man is enabled to delineate his very Conceptions, communicate his Mind without Speaking, and correspond with his Friend at ten thousand Miles distance, and all by the Contrivance of twenty six Letters. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.*

To  
Mr. Geo. Bickham.

Dear Sir,

If any thing could excite me to think well of my own judgement in the Art of Penmanship, it would be your desiring me to assist you in the Writing some part of your New Copy Book.

Your Design is both laudable & useful, I willingly embraced the Opportunity of serving You, and have therefore sent you a Page on the Art of Writing, & as you approve of that I shall be ready to do you further service.

That a Work of this Nature hath been long wanted admits of no Exception, and your Abilities to execute it are too well known to need any Recommendation. What you have engraved for my late celebrated Master, Mr. Charles Smith, & several other eminent Persons are sufficient Testimonies.

Nothing in my Opinion, can be more advantageous to the Publick than the Work you are at present engaged in, and that your labours may meet with Encouragement equal to your Merit is the hearty Desire of

Sir,

Your very humble servt.

London

August 2. 1733.

J. Kneller

# On the Art of Writing

Hail mistick Art! which Men like Angels taught,  
 To speak to Eyes, and paint unbodiy'd Thought!  
 Tho' Deaf, and Dumb; blest Skill, reliev'd by Three,  
 We make one Sense perform the Task of Three.  
 We see, we hear, we touch the Head and Heart,  
 And take, or give, what each but yields in part.  
 With the hard Laws of Distance we dispence,  
 And without Sound, apart, commune in Sense;  
 View, tho' confin'd; may, rule this Earthly Ball,  
 And travel o'er the wide expanded All. ~  
 Dead Letters, thus with Livinge Notions fraught,  
 Prove to the Soul the Telescopes of Thought; ~  
 To Mortal Life a deathless Witness give; ~  
 And bid all Deeds and Titles last, and live. ~  
 In wanty Life, Eternity we taste; ~  
 View the First Eyes, and inform the Last. ~  
 Arts, History, Laws, we purchase with a Look,  
 And keep, like Pills, all Nature in a Book.



## EDUCATION.

*A human soul without Education is like Marble in the Quarry; which shows none of its inherent Beauties till the skill of the Polisher fetches out the Colours, and discovers the ornamental Clouds that runs thro' the body of it. Education draws out to view every latent Virtue w<sup>ch</sup> without such Helps would never be able to make their Appearance.*

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*We rise above one another in y<sup>e</sup> Esteem of y<sup>e</sup> World by different degrees of Perfection, proportion'd to the Want or Advantage of a liberal Education.*

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*The care of Education is a work of y<sup>e</sup> highest Moment, as all y<sup>e</sup> Advantages or Misadvantages of a Man's life, are in a great Measure dependent on it. 'Tis y<sup>e</sup> Duty therefore of Parents, to infuse into y<sup>e</sup> untainted Youth early notions of Justice & Honour, that so y<sup>e</sup> possible Advantages of good Parts may not take an Evil turn, or be perverted to base & unworthy purposes.*

---

*William Leakey scrip.*

13  
Education.

Children, like tender Oziers, take the Bow;  
• And as they first are fashion'd always grow;  
• For what we learn in Youth, to that alone  
• In Age we are by second Nature prone.

• All Youth, set right at first, with ease go on  
• And each new task is with new pleasure done.  
• But if neglected till they grow in Years,  
• And can't find Mother's Surdies' Parting Tears,  
• Error becomes habitual, and you'll find  
• 'tis then hard Labour to reform the Mind.

Youth like the soft'ned Wax with ease will take,  
• These Images that first Impressions make  
• If these are fair their Lives will all be bright  
• If foul they'll cloud it all with Shades of Night.

Williamson, Clerk scriv.

# Education

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'Tis Education alone that can mend Nature, & improve the Talents of that great Benefactress. Has she given us a competent share of Sense and Reason? Education carries up our Sense to Wisdom, and our Reason to Judgment. H. v.

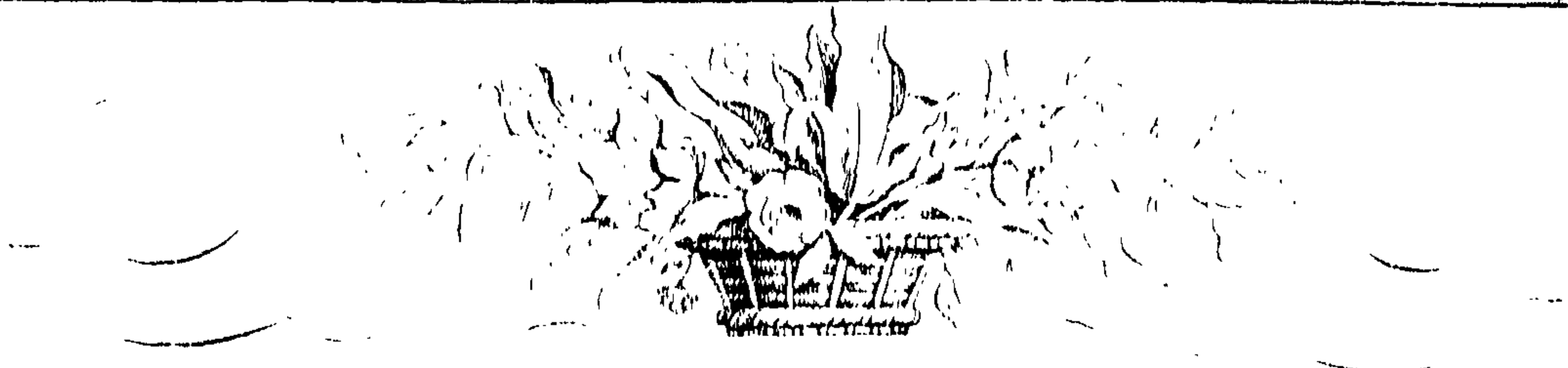
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Education is learned. That must be by long way and study, following our Propositors. That will be a business of the year, very turning and winding of our Actions, to give us a more particular view, teaches us to worship Heaven, to adore our Parents, to reverence our Elders, to subject our selves to the Law, to be in Obedience to our Princes, to cherish our Neighbours, to respect our Neighbours, to be in Obedience to our Princes, to cherish our Neighbours, to respect our Neighbours. H. v.

---

Education strikes in with Philosophy in many lessons; teaches us not to be over joy'd in Prosperity, nor too much dejected in Adversity; not to be dissolute in our Pleasures, nor in our Anger to be transported to a Fury that is Brutal. H. v.

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# Command of Hand.

*Sure in its Slight, tho' swift as Angels Wings;*  
*The Pen commands; & the bold Figure springs:*  
*While the slow Pencil's discontinu'd Trace,*  
*Repeats the Stroke; but cannot reach the Grace.*

*How justly Bold, when in some Master's Hand;*  
*The Pen at once joins Freedom with Command!*  
*With softness strong, with Ornaments not vain;*  
*Loose with Proportion, and with Nature's plain;*  
*Not swoll'n, yet full, complet in every Part;*  
*And cirful most, when not affecting Art.*

*On Virgin Paper when the Hand we trace,*  
*How new, how true, how perfect every Grace!*  
*So smooth, so fine, the nimble strokes we view,*  
*Like Drops of Dew, o'er the Morning Dew.*



## VIRTUE.

As Virtue in general is of an amiable and lovely Nature, there are some particular kinds of it which are more so than others, and these are such as dispose us to do good to Mankind. Temperance and Abstinence, Faith & Devotion, are in themselves perhaps as laudable as any other Virtues, but those w<sup>h</sup> make a Man popular & beloved, are Justice, Charity, Magnificence, and in short, all y<sup>e</sup> good qualities y<sup>e</sup> render us beneficial to each other.

The two great ornaments of Virtue, which show her in the most advantageous View, and make her altogether lovely, are Sharpness and Good Nature. These generally go together, as a Man cannot be agreeable to others who is not easy within himself. These are both very requisite in a virtuous mind, to keep out Melancholy from the many serious thoughts it is engaged in, and to hinder it's natural hatred of Vice from swelling into Severity and Condescensions.

W. Collins sculp.

# Virtue.

With glittering Beams & native Glory bright,  
 Virtue, nor Darkness' dreads, nor covets Light;  
 But from her settled Orb looks calmly down,  
 On Life or Death, a Prison or a Crown.

Virtue's the chiefest Beauty of the Mind,  
 The noblest Ornament of Human-kind;  
 Virtue's our Safeguard, & our guiding Star,  
 That stirs up Reason, when our Senses err.

True Sons of Virtue, mean Repulse disdain,  
 Nor does their shining Honour ever stain;  
 Their glorious Minds are so securely great,  
 They neither swell, nor sink at turns of Fate.

Virtue

Virtue's the Friend of Life, the Soul of Health,  
The poor man's Comfort, & the rich man's Health.

Virtue & Friendship above all things,  
purchase to men Love and Good-will.

Virtue has secret Charms which all Men love,  
& those that do not choose her, yet approve.

Virtue and Arts are attained by  
frequent Practice & Perseverance.

By Virtuous Use thy Life and Honour gain,  
& Manly and simply pure, and free from Blame.





# ADVICE.

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*Learn to condemn all praise betimes;  
For flattery's the nurse of Crimes.*

---

*Seek you to train your favorite Boy?  
Each Caution, every Care employ;  
And ere you venture to confide,  
Let his Preceptor's heart be try'd;  
Weigh well his manners, life, & scope,  
On these depends thy future hope.*

---

*With early Virtue plant thy breast,  
The specious Arts of Vice detest.*

---

W. Clark scrip.





*For if that which is done away was glorious, much more that which remaineth is glorious. II Cor. chap. 3. v. 11.*

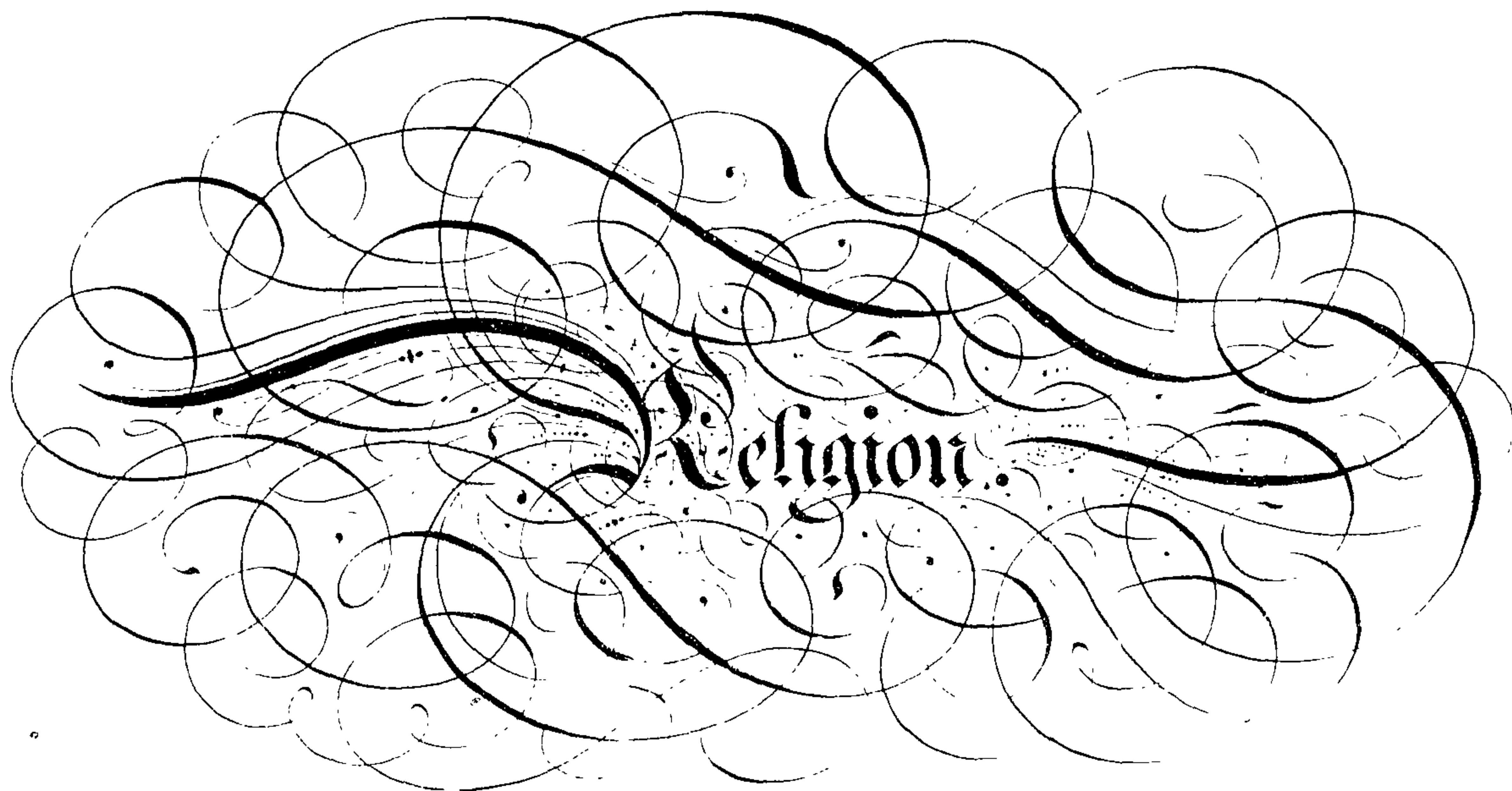
## RELIGION.

*Moral Virtues themselves without Religion are but cold, lifeless, insipid. It is that which opens the Mind to great Conceptions, fills it with the most sublime Ideas, and warms the Soul more than sensual Pleasures.*

*Glorious of God, Man's Good, are the fix'd Poles  
On which the Sphere of true Religion rolls.*

*Religion better qualifies all sorts of Men and makes them in publick Affairs the more respectable, Governours apter to rule w<sup>th</sup> Consensus, and Inferiours for Consensus, than mere willers becoming.*

W. CLARK SCRIPSET.



Hail! gentle P. R. I. V. unmingled joy! ~  
 Whose fulness satisfies, but never can cloy! ~  
 Spread thy soft Wings o'er my devoted breast,  
 And settle there an everlasting Guest. ~

Let homage be to pure Religion paid, ~  
 Seek her Protection, and employ her Aid, ~  
 That she may keep thy soul from harm secure, ~  
 And turn thy footsteps from the Harlots door, ~  
 Who with curst Charms lure the unwary on, ~  
 And joeths with flattery their souls to sin. ~

Religion prompts us to a future State; ~  
 The last appeal from Fortune & from Fate; ~  
 Where God's all-righteous way will be declared, ~  
 The bad meet Punishment, the good Reward.

Joseph Champion Scripsit.

# Religion.

The commands of Heaven, in the observance of which Religion principally consists, are very plain & obvious to the meanest Understanding, and are nothing else but Exhortations to Love, and directions for social Happiness.

Great is the steadiness of Soul and Thought —  
 By Reason bred, and by Religion taught —  
 Which like a Rock amidst a stormy Sea,  
 Unmov'd remains, and all Afflictions bears —

Divine worship is that which distinguishes us from the Brutal — part of the creation, more than that ray of the Divinity our reason — it self: For they frequently discover some Affinity to the one, but in no one Action whatsoever betray the least Resemblance to the other:

B. Whitton



Imp. 5





*There is nothing which gives one so pleasing a Prospect of human Nature, as the Contemplation of Wisdom and Beauty: The latter is peculiar to that Sex which is therefore called Fair; when both meet in the same Person the Character is lovely and desirable.*

**Beauty**, like Ice, our Footing does betray:  
 Who can tread sure on the smooth slippery Way?  
 Pleas'd with the Passage we slide swiftly on,  
 And see the Dangers which we cannot shun.

*Wisdom is glorious and never fadeth away, yet she is easily seen of them that love her, and found of such as seek her: For she goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, sheweth her self favourably unto them in the Way, and meeteth them in every Thought.*

W. Leekey scrip<sup>t</sup>



THEODORICK,

*KING of the GOTHs, &c.*

TO

BOETIUS.

*You have so well improv'd your self Abroad in the Athenian Schools, & so familiariz'd the Roman Student with the Grecian Tutors, that their Learning is, by your Means, become Naturaliz'd at Rome: whatever the Athenians had Monopoliz'd you have made Common to the Romans, who are beholden to your laborious Translations, that they can now Read the Music of Pythagoras, the Astronomy of Ptolemy, the Arithmetick of Nicomachus, the Geometry of Euclid, the Divinity of Plato, the Logick of Aristotle, and the Mechanics of Archimedes in the Latin Tongue: All which you have adorn'd with so much beauty of Language, & illustrated with so great propriety of Expression, that even the Original Authors, did they equally Understand both Idioms, would prefer your Work to their own.*

*George Hickham, fecit. 1734.*





# Learning.

How pleasant, and how sweet it is, to see  
 Riches and Grandeur mixt with Decency!  
 But much more Sweet, thy labring Steps to guide  
 To Vertue's heights, with Wisdom well supply'd,  
 And all the Magazines of Learning fortify'd.

---

A little Learning is a dangerous Thing,  
 Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian Spring.  
 There shallow Draughts intoxicate the Brain,  
 And drinking largely sobers us again.

---

Trid with the Charms fair, Science does impart,  
 In fearless Youth we tempt the Heights of Art,  
 While from the bounded Level of our Mind,  
 Short Views we take, nor see the Lengths behind.  
 But more advanc'd behold with strange Surprise,  
 New, distant, Scenes of endless Science rise.

---

Williamson Clark, Scrip.



## LEARNING.

The Design of Learning, is either to render a Man an agreeable Companion to himself, and teach him to support Solitude with Pleasure; or, if he is not born to an Estate, to supply that Defect, and furnish him with the Means of getting one.

Seek out the road, you'll find it soon,  
And mark the path, it's almost none.

Nobility, Riches, State, and Supremacy can procure us a customary Respect, & make us the Idols of an unthinking Crowd; but Knowledge and Learning alone recommend us to the Love of those in a superior Class, who admire more the Merits of our Understanding, than the Advantages of our Birth & Fortune.

Samuel Johnson

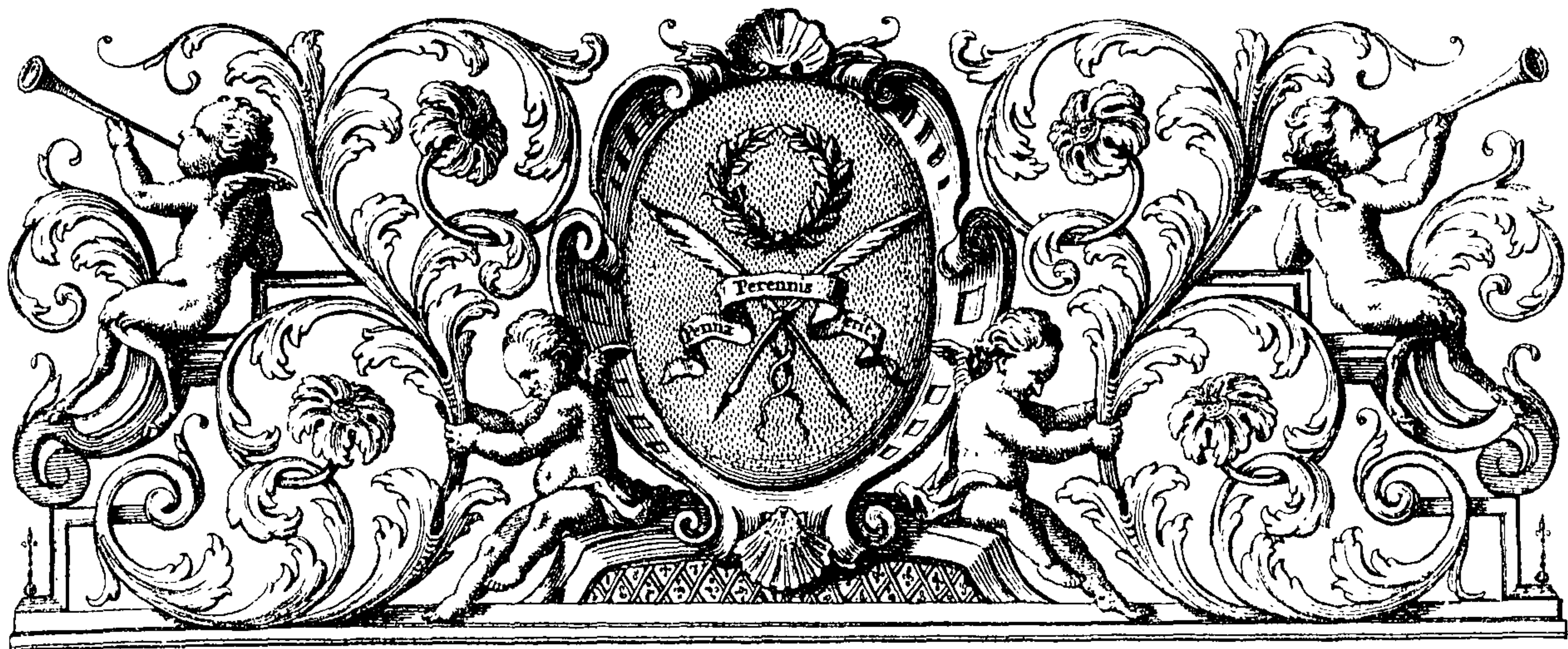
# Learning.

Aristippus, being asked wherein the Learned differed from the Unlearned, said, send them Naked to Strangers, and you shall see. am.

Turcius said to say, he would not part with the little he had learned for all the Gold in the World, and that he had more Glory from what he had read and written, than from all the Victories he had won, and all the Realms he had conquered.

Learning is Silver in the Hands of Common People, Gold in those of Noble Person, but Diamonds in the Hands of Princes. am.

Will. Lacey,  
  
 Scripsit.



# THE Penman's Advice

## To Young Gentlemen.

Ye British Youth, our Age's Hope & Care,  
 You whom the next may polish, or impair,  
 Learn by the Pen these Talents to insure,  
 That fix ev'ry Fortune, & from Want secure:  
 You with a dash in time may draw a Mine,  
 And deal the Fate of Empires in a Line,  
 For Ease and Wealth, for Honour & Delight,  
 Your Hand's a' Warrant, if you well can write  
 True ease in Writing comes from Art, not Chance,  
 As those more casual, who have learn'd to Dance.

## To Young Ladies.

Ye sprightly Fair, whom gentle Minds incline,  
 To all that's curious, innocent, and fine,  
 With Attention in your Works are read,  
 The various Textures of the twining Thread,  
 Then let the Trainers, whose unrival'd Skill,  
 Exalts the Needle, give the Noble Quill  
 An artless, but art of pleasing, teacher's name,  
 All should be Fair that Beautious Woman frame,  
 Move well, with Ease the Pen will move,  
 And pretty Lines and Charms in Infant Love.



Samuel

Daux scrip.

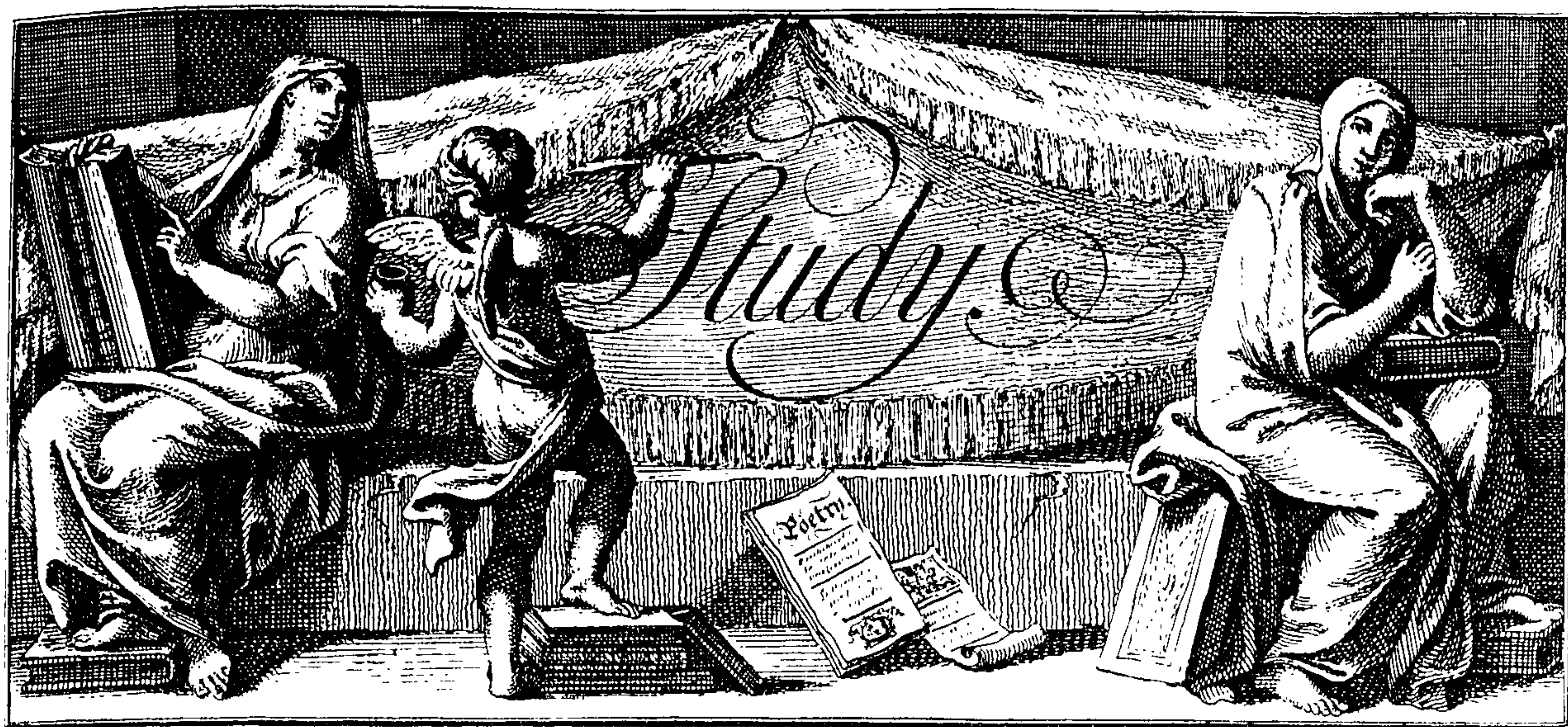
# Study.

Aristotle says, that to become an  
 able Man in any profession, three  
 things are necessary, that is to say,  
 Nature, Study, and Practice.

He most improves who Studies with Delight,  
 And learns sound Morals whilst he learns to write.

Make the Study of the sacred Scriptures your daily  
 Practice, and principal Concern, and embrace the doc-  
 trines contained in them, as the Oracles of Heaven, and  
 the Precepts of that Spirit which cannot lie.





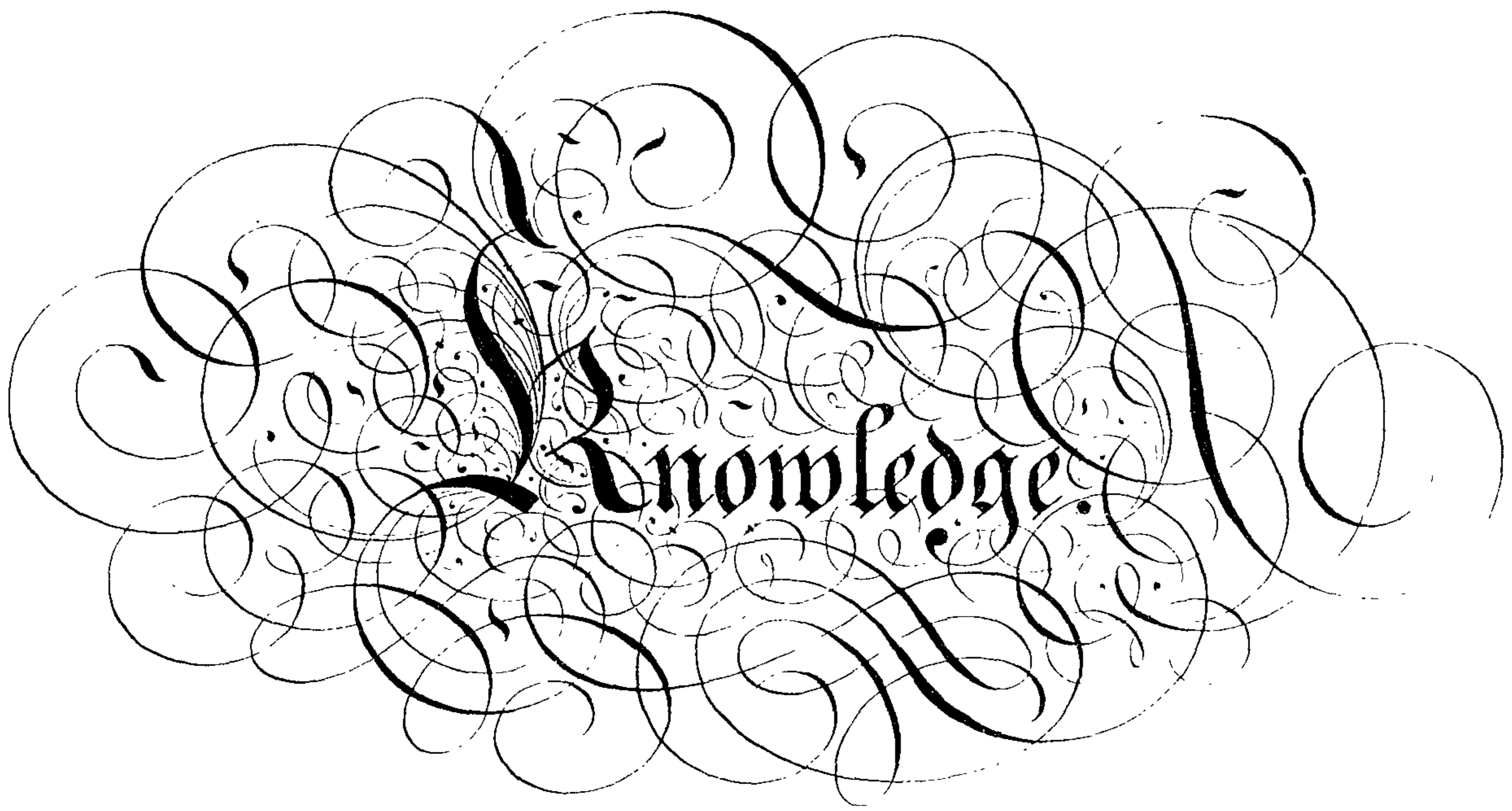
The whole Universe is your Library:  
 Authors, Conversation, & Remarks  
 upon them, are your best Tutors.

There is not a wider Difference betwixt Man and Beast than betwixt Man  
 and Man: And to what is this Difference owing, but to the Distinguished  
 Improvements of the Mind by Study and Meditation: without these  
 Helps, no Distinction of Faculties will render us Consensuous. 1734

Study to be Eminent. Mediocrity is below a  
 brave Soul: Eminency in Knowledge conjunct  
 with equal Goodness will be to you of all others  
 the most commendable Distinction. May 16.

B. Whilton scrip!






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*Knowledge, softened with Complacency and good Breeding, will make a Man equally beloved and admired; but being joined with a severe and morose Temper, it makes a Man rather feared than respected.*

---

*From Art and Science true Contentment flow;  
For 'tis a Godlike Attribute to know.*

---

*Knowledge is that which next to Virtue truly and essentially causes one Man above another, it finishes one half of the human Soul, it makes Beings pleasant to us, it fills the Mind with entertaining Views, & admisters to us a perpetual Series of Gratifications, it gives ease to Solitude, & a gracefulness to Retirement, it fills a Publick Station with suitable Abilities, & adds a lustre to those who are in possession of them.*

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*William Brooks scrip.*



## KNOWLEDGE.

*In Nature's Search we to the Cause advance;  
 But Knowledge must inform our Ignorance:  
 To judge of Arts we must their Objects know,  
 And from the Current to the Spring we go.*

*Merit should be for ever plac'd,  
 In Knowledge, Judgment, Wit, & Taste;  
 For these, tis own'd, without dispute,  
 Alone distinguish Man from Brute.*

*Knowledge, by time, advances slow and wise,  
 Turns every where its deep discerning Eyes;  
 Sees What befit, and What may not befit,  
 Concludes from Both, & best provides for All.*

# Industry.

Flee Sloth, the Canker of good Men, and Parts,  
 Of Health, of Wealth, of Honour, and of Arts,  
 Such as court Fame must not their senses please,  
 Her Chariot lays when drawn by Sloth and Ease.

Observe this, let your industry be  
 In all your business, when you are  
 At home, or at a distance, or at sea,  
 In all the duties, that are well  
 In all your business, the only way  
 To get the better, and to get the best.

Quickly lay hold on time, while in your power,  
 Be careful well to husband every hour,  
 Despair of Nothing which you would attain,  
 Unwearied Diligence your point will gain.

Industry is the key to success,  
 And the way to the crown of life.

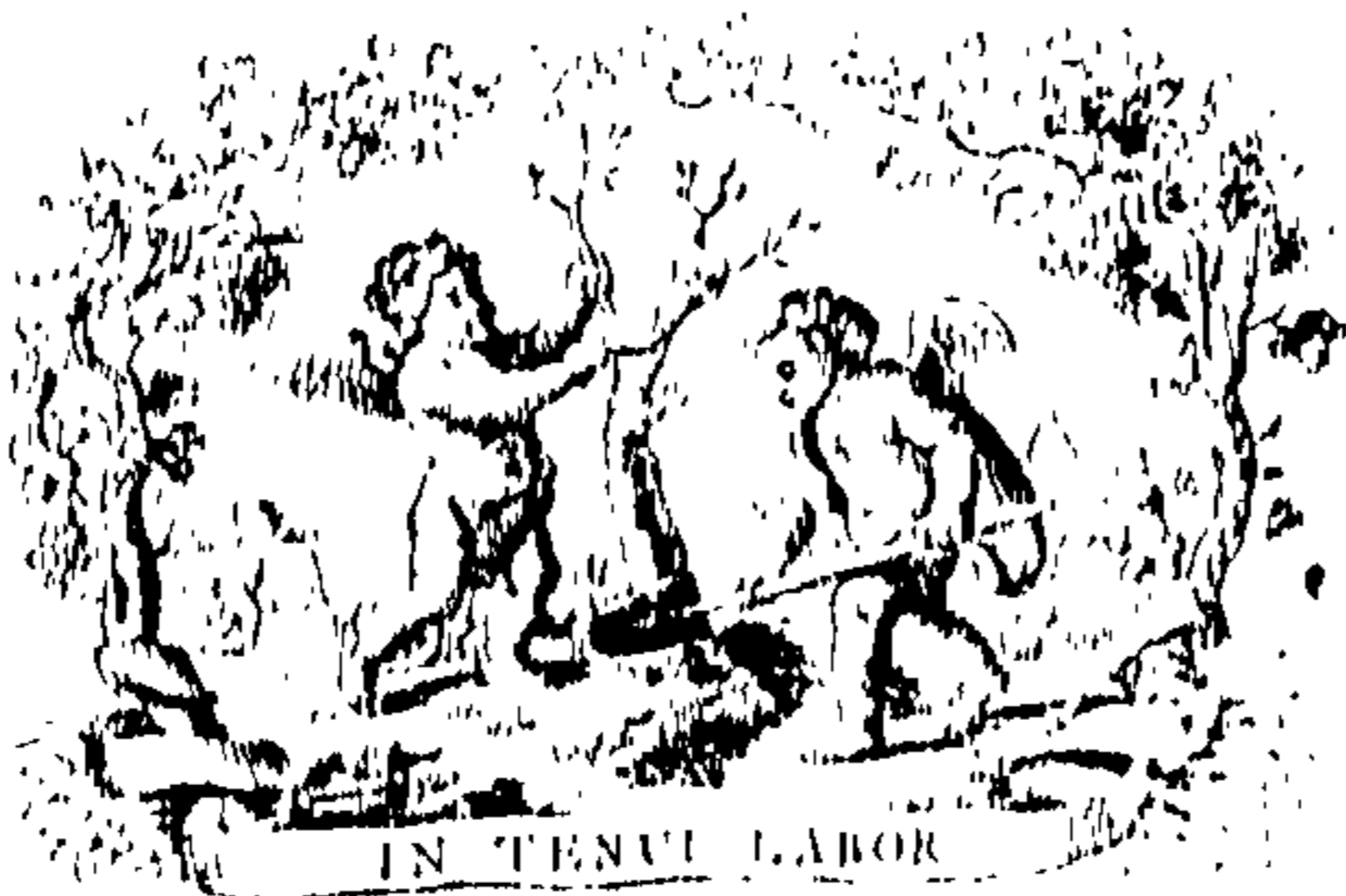


# Industry

*To true to Industry, and so zealous for Employment have wise Men been in all Ages, that they have look'd upon Idleness and Inactivity as Crimes of a heinous Nature, and those who have search'd into Human Nature observe, that nothing so much shows the Nobleness of Soul, as if it's Diligently consists in Action.*

*Industry is needful in every condition of Life, we cannot without it act in any State decently, or usefully, either to the benefit or satisfaction of others, or to our own Advantage or Comfort, it is requisite for procuring ease, sweet and satisfaction to the Mind, attended with a good Conscience, sweetens our Enjoyments, and secures our Attainments, is a guard to Innocence and a Bar to Temptations.*

*H. Clark*



*scripsit.*

# Idleness.

• If we look back into the Old World, we shall find that all its Vigour was owing to Exercise, Sprightliness, and Activity: Luxury & Idleness first debilitated, & impair'd y. strength of Nature.

The first Physicians by Debauch were made,  
Excess began and Sloth sustains the Trade.  
By Chace our Long-liv'd Fathers earn'd their Food,  
Coil strung the Nerves and purify'd the Blood.

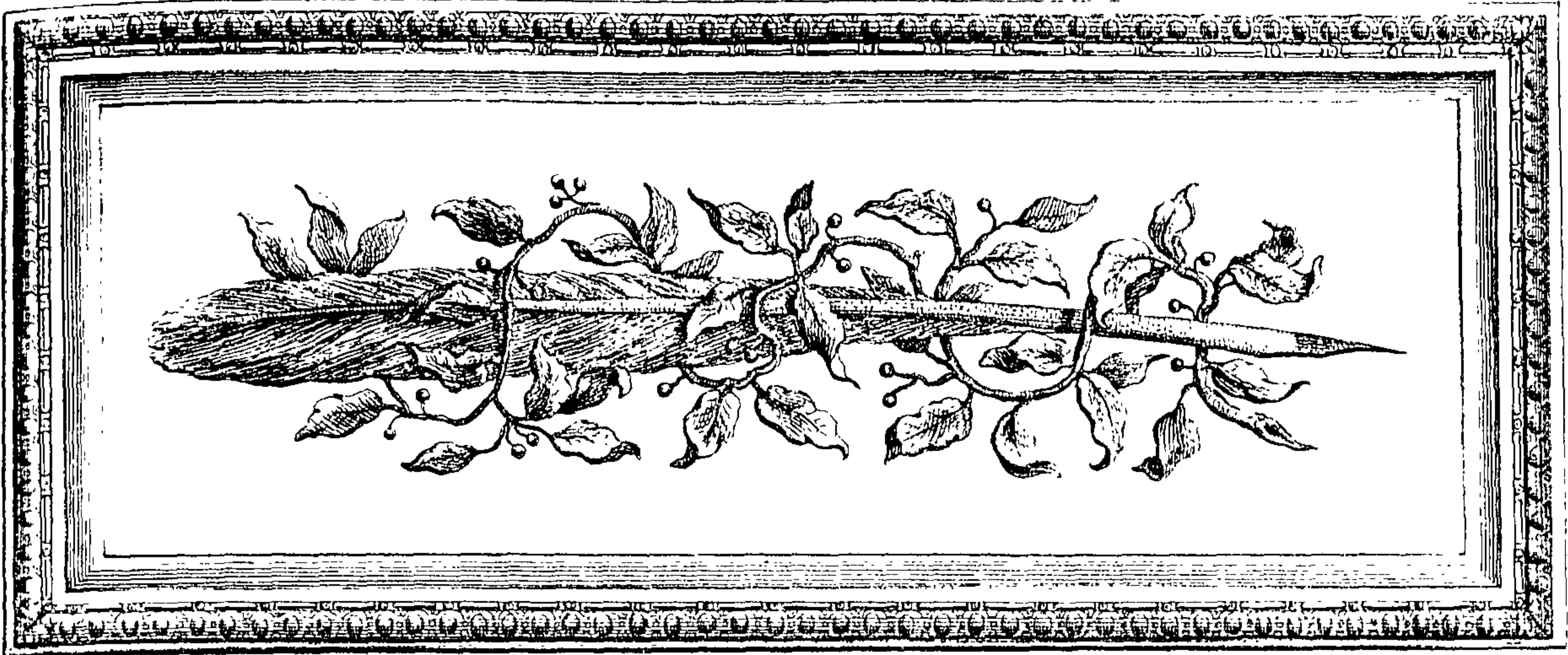
• Action keeps the soul in constant Health, but Idleness corrupts, and casts the Mind; for a Man of great Abilities may by Negligence & Idleness become so mean & dejected as to be an Inconvenience to Society, and a Burthen to himself.

Gabriel



Brooks

Scriptit.



# THE Writing Masters

INVITATION, . . . AND INSTRUCTION.

*Confront the Champion with the  
Sword, the Scepter, the Pen,  
of the World with the Christian  
Pen, the Pen, the Pen, the Pen,  
the Pen, the Pen, the Pen, the Pen,  
the Pen, the Pen, the Pen, the Pen.*

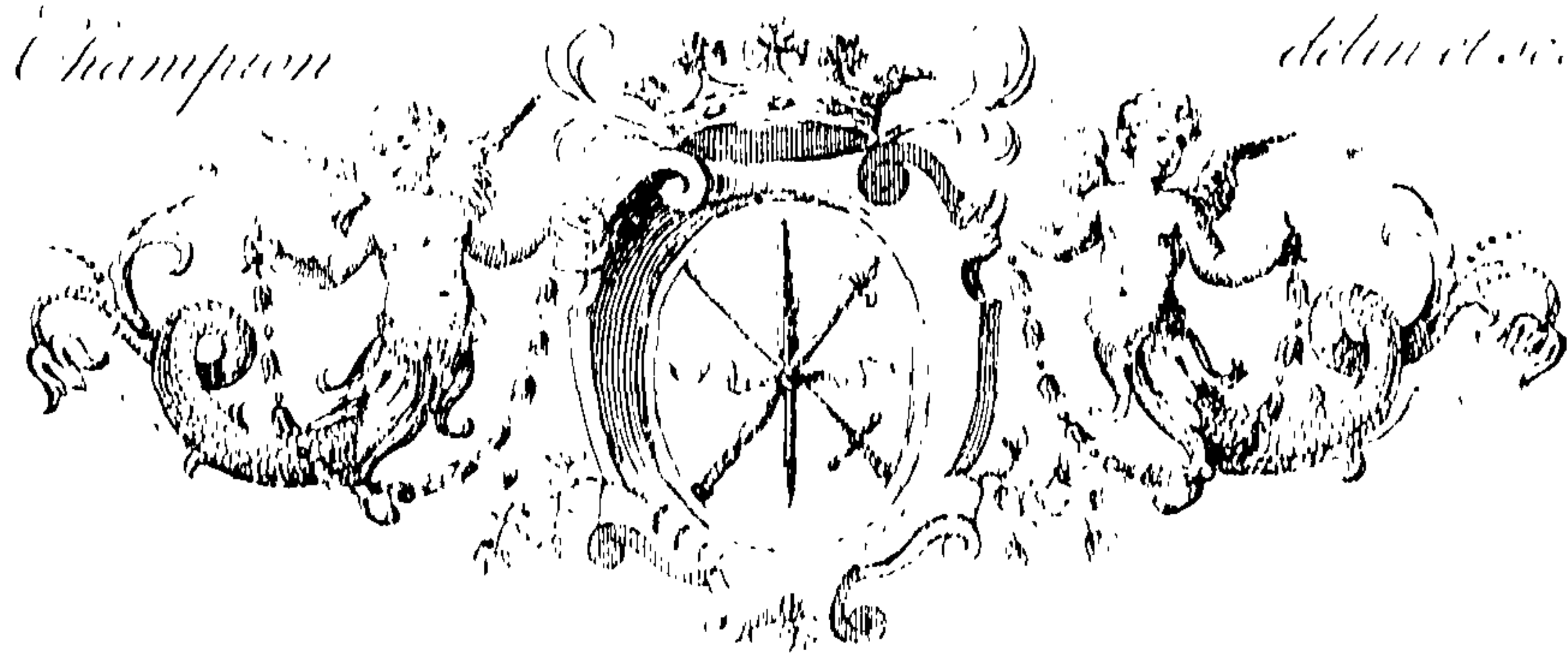
*Confront the Champion with the  
Sword, the Pen, the Pen, the Pen,  
the Pen, the Pen, the Pen, the Pen,  
the Pen, the Pen, the Pen, the Pen,  
the Pen, the Pen, the Pen, the Pen,  
the Pen, the Pen, the Pen, the Pen.*

Three things bear mighty Sway with Men, | Who can the least of these Command,  
The Sword, the Scepter, and the P E N; | In the First Rank of Fame will Stand.

# Labor Omnia Vincit.

*J. Champion*

*delin et sculp.*



# Honesty.

• An Honest Mind, safely alone, —  
 • May travel thro' the burning Zone;  
 Or thro' the deepest Scythian Snows,  
 Or where the fam'd Hydaspes flows.

Honesty, could it be discerned by our naked  
 Eye, would, in the Opinion of Plato, win  
 us to an Inexpressible Love of Wisdom.

Convince the World that you're devout, & true. —  
 Be just in all you say, and all you do. —  
 Whatever be your Birth, you're sure to be —  
 • A Star of the first Magnitude to Me. —

J. Oldfield scriptit.



## HONESTY.

*An honest Man's Dealings are square and above-board; he discovers the Faults of what he would sell; restores the over-seen Gain of a false Reckoning; and esteems a Bribe venemous, tho' it comes gilded over with the Colour of Gratuity.*

Short is the Date in which ill Acts prevail,  
But Honesty's a Rock can never fail.

*The Checks of an honest Man are never stand with the Boasters of Reputation, nor does his Tongue put it to make good a true with the secret hopes of a double or several times. His just Criticisms are without Spite or Malice and he loves to show above words, makes falsehood worse than Death, is a faithful Champion of Truth and no Man's Enemy.*


John Day scriv.






# Discretion.

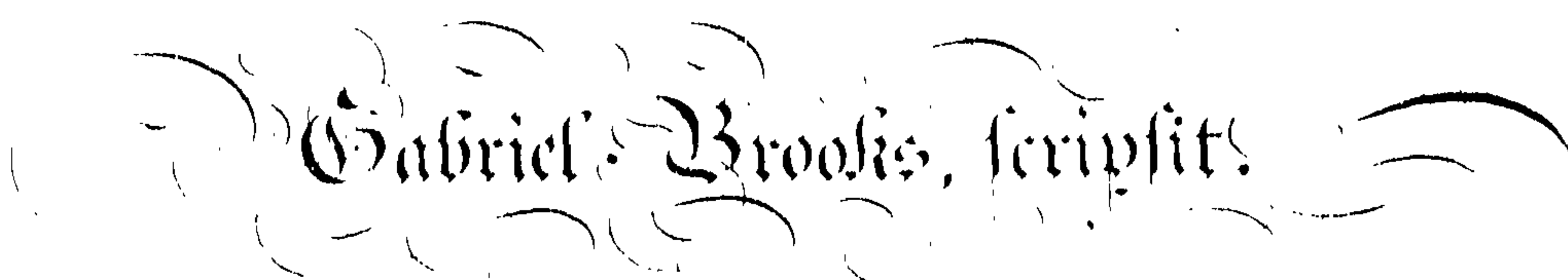
*Discretion does not only shew it self in Words, but in all the Circumstances of Action, and is like an Under-Agent of Providence to guide and direct us in the ordinary Concerns of Life.*



If we look into particular Communities & Divisions of Men, we may observe that it is the Discreet Man not the Witty, nor the Learned, nor the Brave who guides the Conversation, and gives Measures to the Society.



*There are many shining Qualities in the Minds of Men, but there is none so useful as Discretion, it is this indeed which gives a Value to all the rest, which sets them at Work in their proper Times and Places, & turns them to the Advantage of the Person who is possess'd of them.*



Gabriel Brooks, scripsit.



## Falshood.

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*Whatsoever Convenience may be thought to be in Falshood and Dissimulation, it is soon over; but the Inconvenience of it is perpetual, because it brings a Man under an everlasting jealousy and Suspicion; so that he is not believ'd when he speaks Truth, nor trusted when, perhaps, he means Honestly.*

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*Let Justice be thy Word and Deed preside;  
And Falshood show as a Perfidious Guide.*

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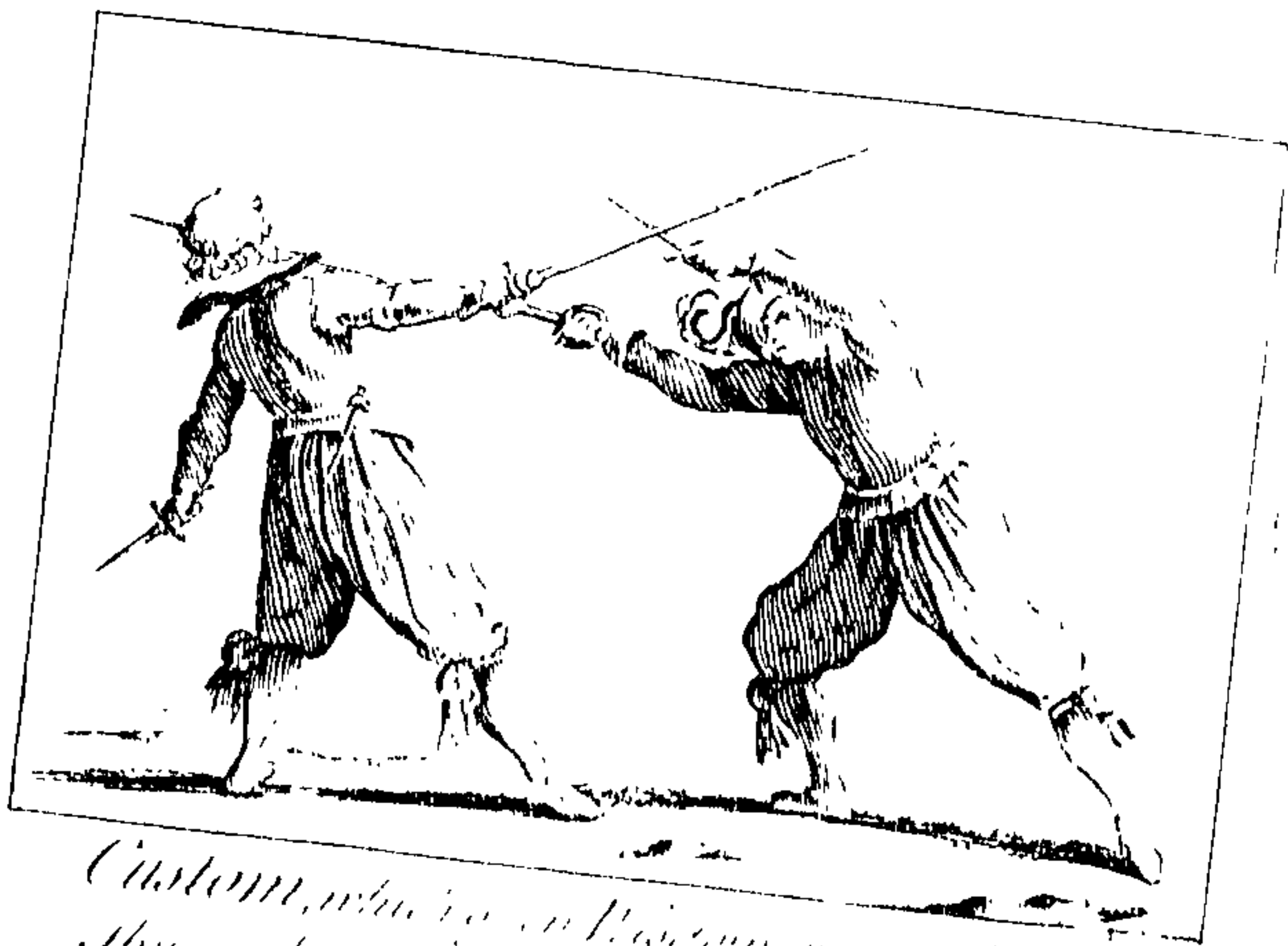
*An Untruth in Discourse is a Disagreement between the Speech and the Mind of the Speaker. When one thing is Declar'd and another Meant, words are no Image of the Thoughts, it makes the Marks of Speech insignificant, and the Meaning of one Man unintelligible to another; this is a breach of the Article of Commerce, and an Invasion upon the Rights of Society.*

---

*John. Shortland. Esq.*



Pitch upon that Course of Life  
which is most excellent; Custom  
will make it the most delightful.



Custom, which is an *Arbitrari* over rules.  
thus only a *sempiterna* reason, to be a *rule*.

Custom  
is that the Cretans, when they cursed  
their Enemies, wish'd that they might  
be delighted with an evil Custom. 1734.

Clark scrip!



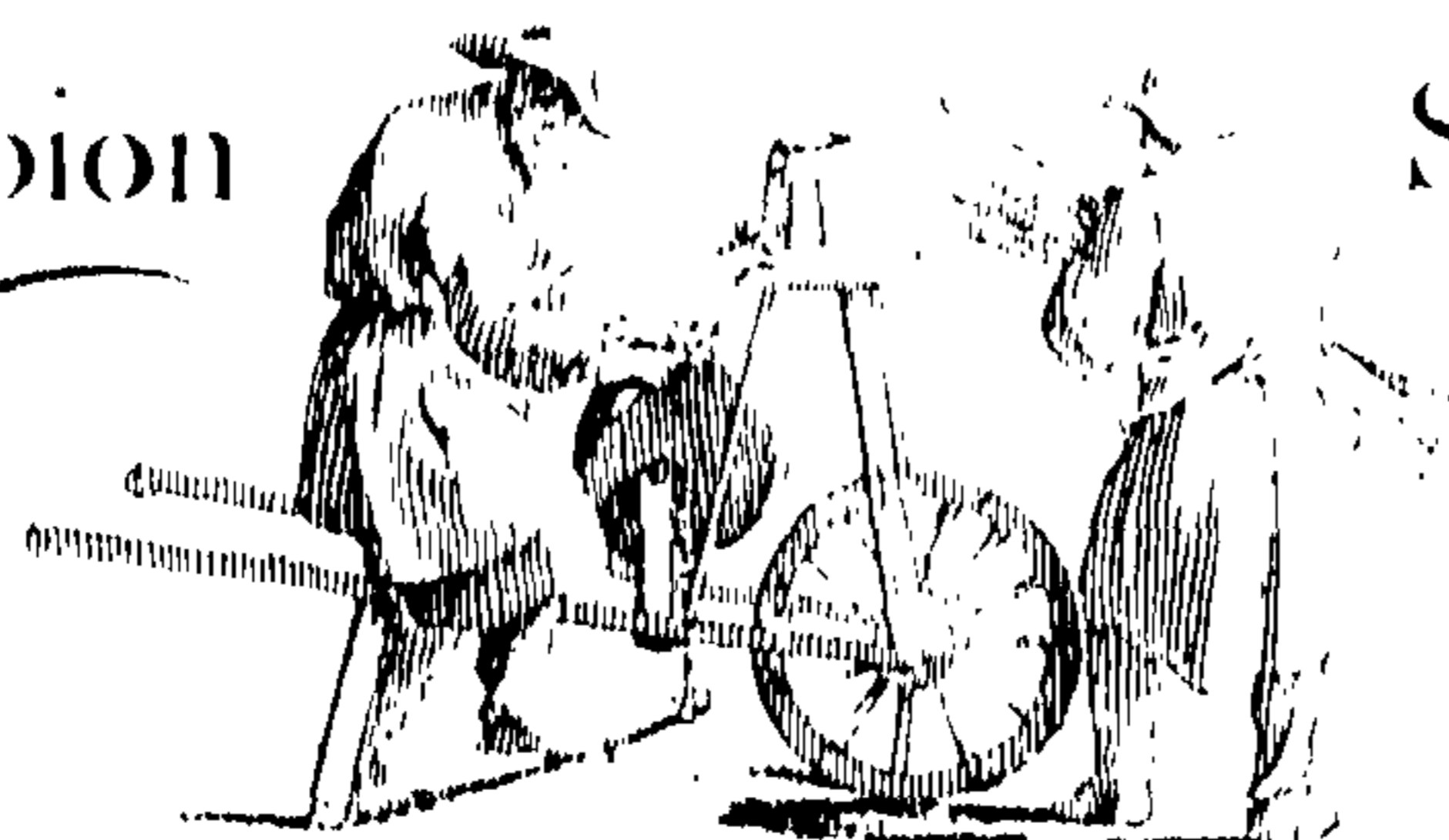
# CUSTOM.

*All Customs by Degrees to Habits rise, —*  
*All Habits soon become Exalted Vice, —*  
*All Customs gather by Unseen Degrees, —*  
*As Brooks make Rivers, Rivers swell to Seas, —*

Let the best course of Life your choice invite,  
 For Custom soon will turn it to Delight.

*Do not Repine at what you now Endure, —*  
*Custom will give you Ease, or time a Cure, —*  
*For Custom of some date, my Friend, forgives —*  
*Its proper Shape, and second Nature grows, —*

Champion



Scriptit

# Swearing.

Don't bind your self to what you cannot do,  
 And never Swear, altho' the Thing be true;  
 For 'tis a Wicked and a great Offence,  
 To call on God for each Impertinence.

Oaths are no Ornament to Conversation,  
 for instead of Beautifying it, they make  
 it most Contemptible and mean. Habed.

Y'all the numerous complicated Crimes,  
 That both infect and stigmatize the Times;  
 There's none you can with impious Oaths compare,  
 Where Vice and Folly have an equal share.

B. Whilton scrip.



## MODESTY.

• A just and reasonable Modesty does not conceal commendable Talents; but sets off every great Talent which a Man can be possess'd of. It heightens all the Virtues, it accompanies like the Statue in Painting, it raises and exalts every Figure, and makes the Colours more beautiful than they would be without it.

• Immodest Words admit of no defence;  
• For want of Decency is want of sense.

Modesty is not a low Opinion, but a low Opinion of Ourselves. It is a kind of reserve and a little reserve in the Soul which makes a person and will draw down all from every thing that has a name, and it is a kind of reserve. It is a kind of reserve which is justly called a kind of reserve.

• In modest Actions there are certain Rules,  
• Which to transgress confirms us Knaves or Fools.



# Good-Nature.

Indulgence soon takes with a noble Mind,  
 Who can be harsh that sees another kind?  
 Mildness and Temper have a force divine,  
 To make even Passion with their Nature join.

Love, rais'd on Beauty, will like that decay,  
 Our Hearts may bear its slender Chains a Day,  
 As flowery Bands in Hantzamps are worn,  
 A Morning's Pleasure, and at Evening torn,  
 Good-Nature binds more easy, yet more strong,  
 The willing Heart, and only holds it long.

Trust not too much your new resistless Charms,  
 Those Age, or Sickness, soon or late disarm:  
 Good-Nature only teaches Charms to last,  
 Still makes new Conquests, and maintains if past.

S. Mullin Scripsit.



# Good Nature.

Good Nature is the Foundation of all Virtues, either Religious or Civil; Good Nature, which is Friendship between Man and Man, good Breeding in Courts, Charity in Religion and the true Spring of all Beneficence in General.

Good Nature and good Sense must ever join,

To err is Human, to deserve Pains.

Good Sense and Good Nature are never separated, tho' the ignorant Stoic has thought otherwise; Good Nature, by which I mean Beneficence and Candour, is the Product of right Reason, which of necessity will give allowance to the failings of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in Mankind.

W. Lippin's Copy



# Envy, and Detraction.

Envy will Mercit as its shade pursue;  
 But like a Shadow proves the Substante true.  
 For Envy & Wit, like Solcship, makes known  
 Th' opposing. Nodys' gresse is, not its own.

Keep no Company with a Man who is given to Detraction,  
 to heare him patiently, and shew a Countenance of Encouragement  
 is to partake of his Guilt, and prompt him to a Continuance  
 in that Vice, which all good Men should shun him for.

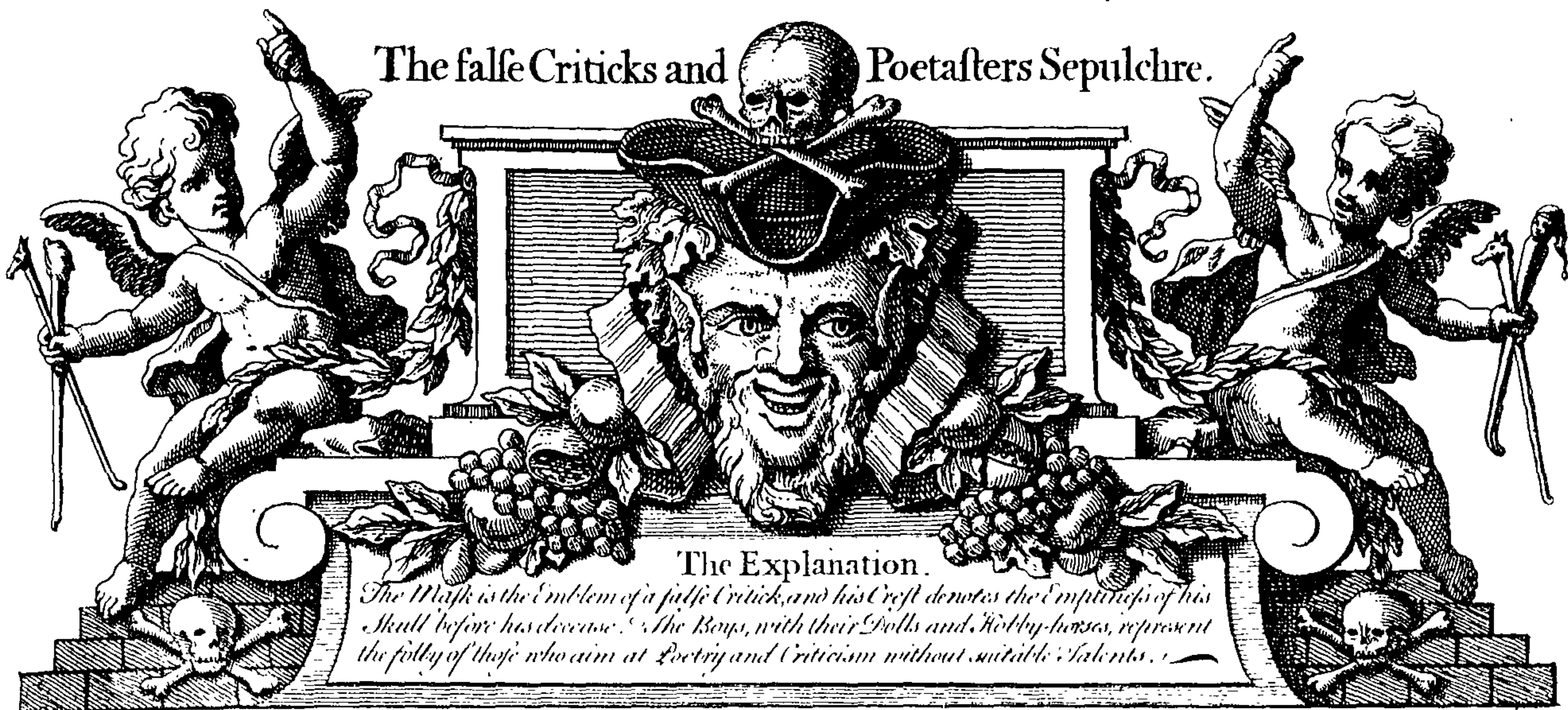
There is a Lust in Man no Charm can tame,  
 Of loudly publishing his Neighbour's Shame;  
 On Eagles Wings, Immortal Standa's He,  
 While Vicious Actions are but born and die.

Josephus

Champion

Scriptit

## The false Criticks and Poetafters Sepulchre.



## The Explanation.

The Mask is the Emblem of a false Critick, and his Crest denotes the Emptiness of his Skull before his decease. The Boys, with their Polls and Hobby-horses, represent the folly of those who aim at Poetry and Criticism without suitable Talents.

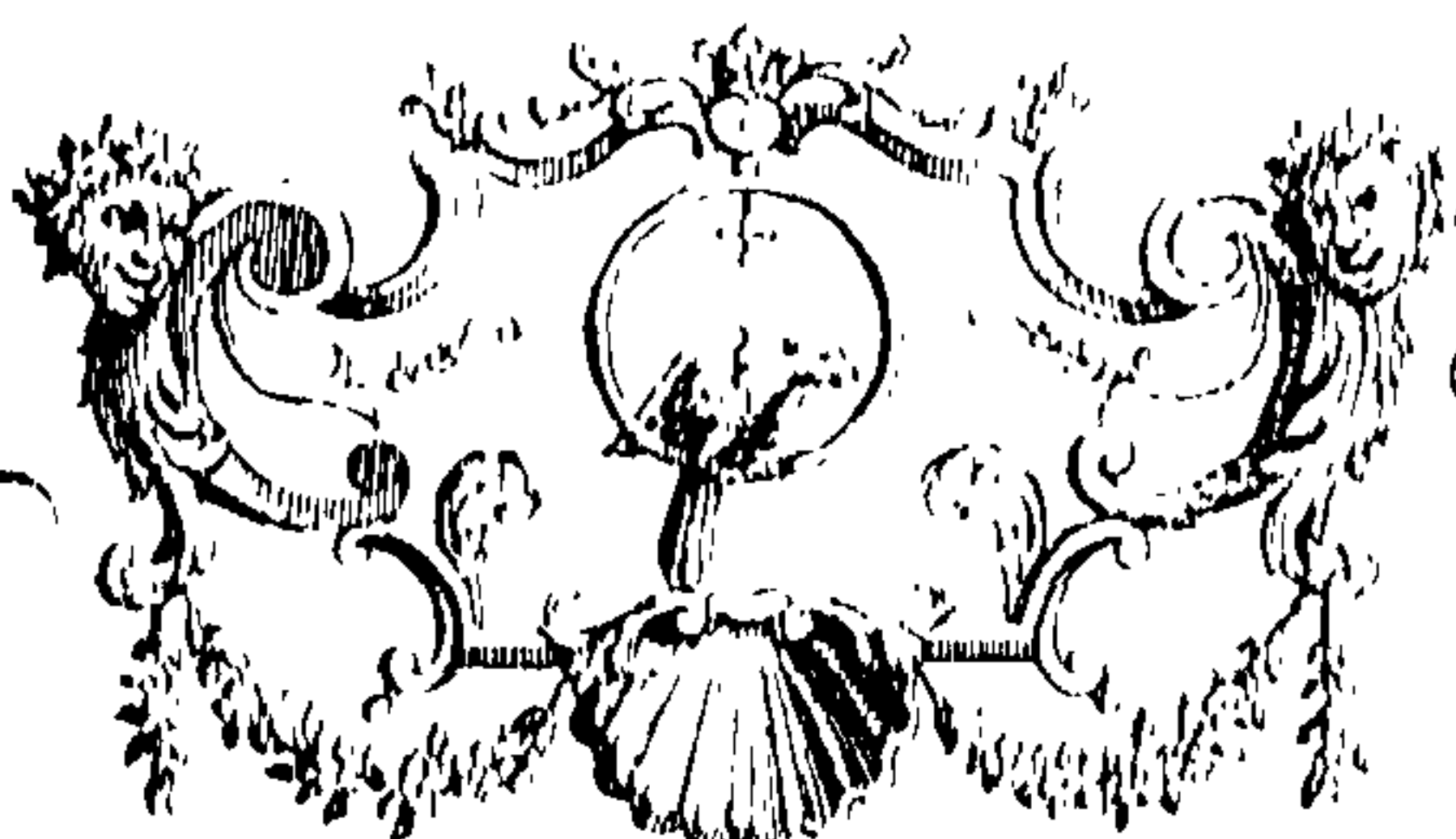
# A Simile, or Comparison.

Dear Thomas, didst thou never see,  
 Thy Head into a Sinner's Shop;  
 There, Thomas, didst thou never see,  
 ('tis but by way of Simile)  
 A Squirrel spend his little Rage,  
 In jumping round a rolling Cage?  
 The Cage, as either Side turn'd up,  
 Striking a Ring of Bells a top:  
 Merit in the Orb, pleas'd w<sup>th</sup> Chimes,  
 The foolish Creature thinks he dunks,

But here or there, turn Wood or Wire,  
 He never gets two Inches higher:  
 So fairs it with those merry Blades,  
 That prisk it under Pindus' Shades;  
 In noble Songs, and lofty Odes,  
 They tread on Stars, & talk with Gods:  
 Still dancing in an airy Round,  
 Still pleas'd with their own Verses sound;  
 Brought back, how fast, so e'er they go,  
 Always aspiring, always low.

It is great Delight to laugh at some Mens Ways;  
 But a much greater to give Merit Praise.

W. Clark



scrip.

# Criticism.

One great Mark, by which you may discover a Critick who has neither Taste nor Learning, is this, that he seldom ventures to praise any Passage in an Author which has not been before received and applauded by the Publick; and that his Criticism turns wholly upon little Faults and Errors. This part of a Critick is so very easie to succeed in, that we find every ordinary Reader, upon his publishing of a new Poem, has Wit & Ill-nature enough to turn several Passages of it into Ridicule, and very often in his right Place.

Errors like Warts upon the Surface show  
He who would search for Pearls must dive below.


A true Critick ought to dwell rather upon Excellencies than Imperfections, to discover the concealed Beauties of a Writer, and communicate to the World such things as are worth their Observation. The most exquisite Words and finest Strokes of an Author are those which very often appear the most doubtful and exceptionable, to a Man who wants a Relish for polite Learning, and they are these, which a sour undistinguishing Critick generally attacks with his greatest Violence.

S. Butler, Sermon.

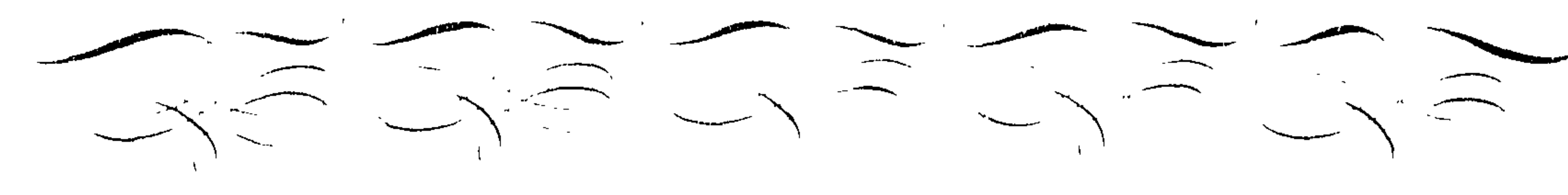


# Criticism.

In Poets, as true Genius is but rare,  
 True Taste as seldom is the Critick's share;  
 Both must alike from Heaven derive their Light:  
 These born to judge, as well as those to write.



Let such teach others, who themselves excel,  
 And censure freely, who have written well.  
 Authors are partial to their Wit, 'tis true;  
 But are not Criticks to their judgment too.



A perfect Judge will read each Work of Wit,  
 With the same Spirit that it's Author Wrote;  
 Survey the Whole, nor seek slight Faults to find,  
 Where Nature moves, & Rapture warms y<sup>e</sup> Mind.

John Buckham sculp.

# A Story,

*Out of Boccacini, To the ill-natur'd*

## CRITICKS.

A famous Critick, says he, having gathered together all the Faults of an Eminent Poet, made a present of them to Apollo, who received them very graciously, and resolv'd to make the Author a suitable Return for the Trouble he had been at in collecting them. In order to this, he set before him a Sack of Wheat, as it had been just thresh'd out of the Sheaf. He then bid him pick out the Chaff from among the Corn, & lay it aside by it self. The Critick applied himself to the Task with great Industry and Pleasure, and after having made the due Separation, was presented by Apollo with the Chaff for his Pains.

Whoever thinks a faultless Piece to see,  
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.



Champion - scripsit.



## WIT, and HUMOUR.

*Martlet, or Brass, devouring, Time may waste,  
 But Wit, as long as circling, Time shall last,  
 That ever lives, nor can to Death submit;  
 No Tomb he needs, whose Monument is Wit.*

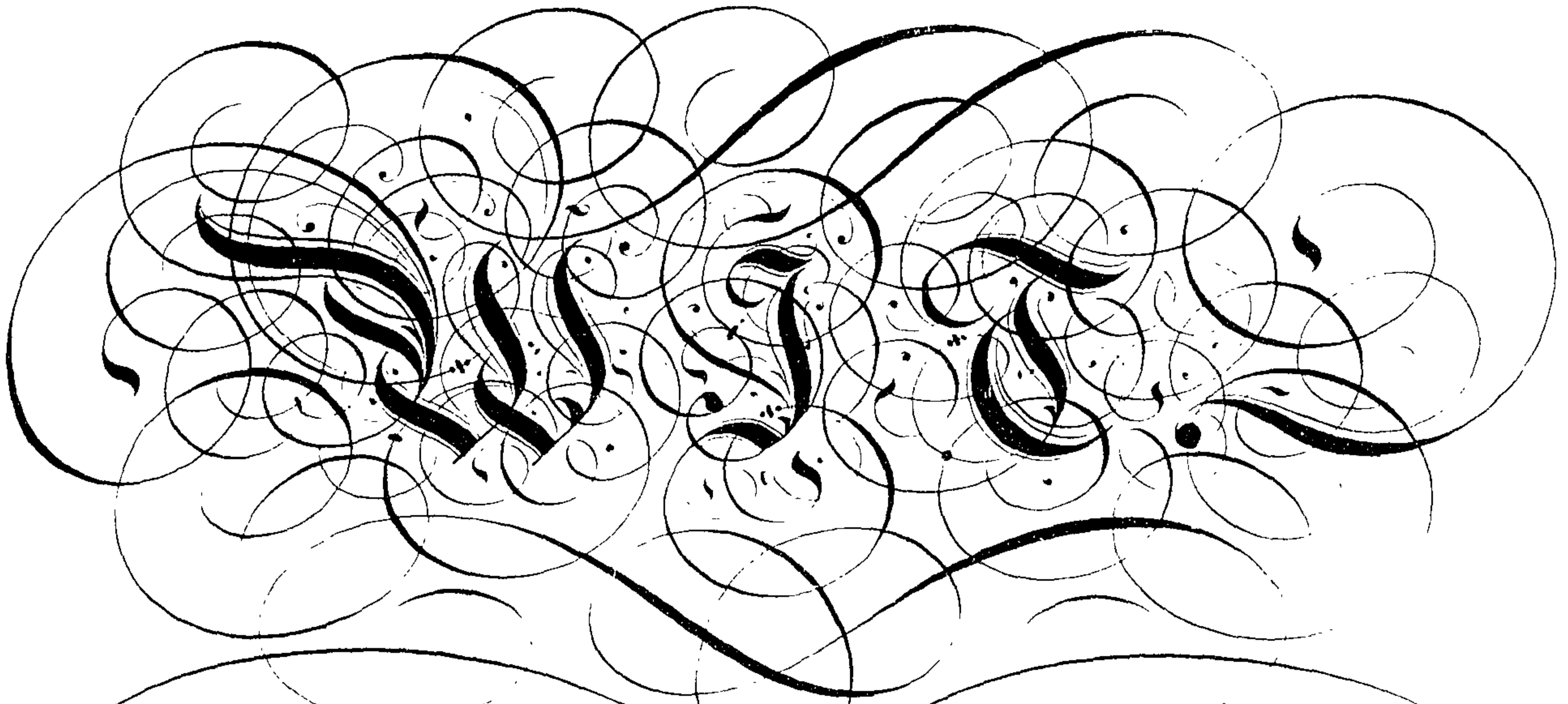
*Wit, like Beauty, triumphs o'er the Heart,  
 When more of Nature's seen, and less of Art.*

*True Humour must arise from a stock of Reason, and it  
 requires the Direction of the more judicious, or so much if more as  
 it indulges itself in the most beautiful Form as possible. In short, it must  
 consist in a Pleasant, and useful, sense of Humour, or Liberty and Merit  
 without Affectation, or Conceit, and should be supported by good Sense.*

E. AUSTIN



SCRIPSET.



• U B C C Y E E F F G  
 Unhappy Wit like most mistaken things,  
 Attends not for that Envy which it brings  
 In Youth alone it's empty; Praise we best;  
 But soon the short-lived Vanity is lost.

• G H H I J K K L L M  
 What is this that m<sup>th</sup> most our Cans employ?  
 The Owners Wife; that other Men enjoy.  
 Still most our trouble when it's most admired;  
 The more we give, the more is still required.

True Wit is like a Brilliant Stone,  
 Dug from the Indian Mine;  
 Which boasts two various Pow'rs in one,  
 To cut as well as shine:  
 Genius like that if voliss'd right,  
 With the same Gifts abounds;  
 Appears at once both keen and bright,  
 And sparkles while it wounds.

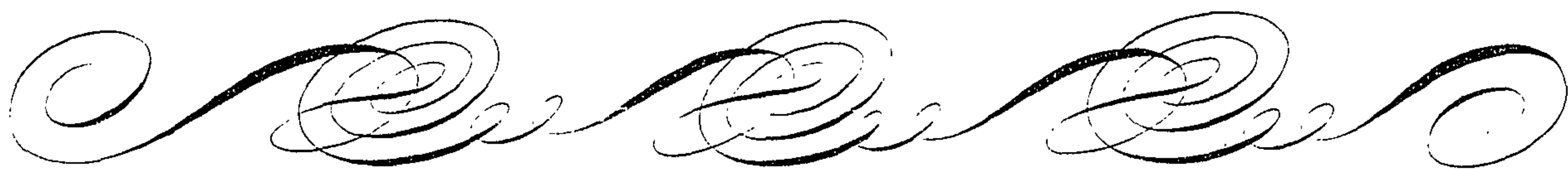
• A B C C D E E F  
 Wit is Nature's liberal hand,  
 That gives us thought but never will expand  
 The narrow sphere of our own mind;  
 As we are born the Image of our kind.

• G H H I J K K L L M  
 The more we give, the more is still required,  
 The more we give, the more is still required,  
 The more we give, the more is still required,  
 The more we give, the more is still required.

John Bickham sculps.

# Laughter.

Man is the merriest Species of the Creation, all above and below him are serious. He sees things in a different Light from other Beings, & finds his Mirth rising from Objects that perhaps cause something like Pity or Displeasure in higher Natures. Laughter is indeed a very good Counterpoise to the Spleen; and seems but reasonable that we should be capable of receiving Joy from what is no real Good to us, since we can receive Grief from what is no real Evil. April. 11.



Laughter, while it lasts, slackens & unbraces the Mind; weakens the Faculties, and causes a kind of Remissness and Dissolution in all the Powers of the Soul; & thus far it may be look'd upon as a Weakness in the Composition of human nature. But if we consider the frequent Reliefs that we receive from it, & how often it breaks y<sup>e</sup> Gloom which is apt to depress the Mind, and damp our Spirits with transient unexpected gleams of Joy, one would take care not to grow too Wise for so great a Pleasure of Life.

Joseph Champion Scripsit.



# Decency.

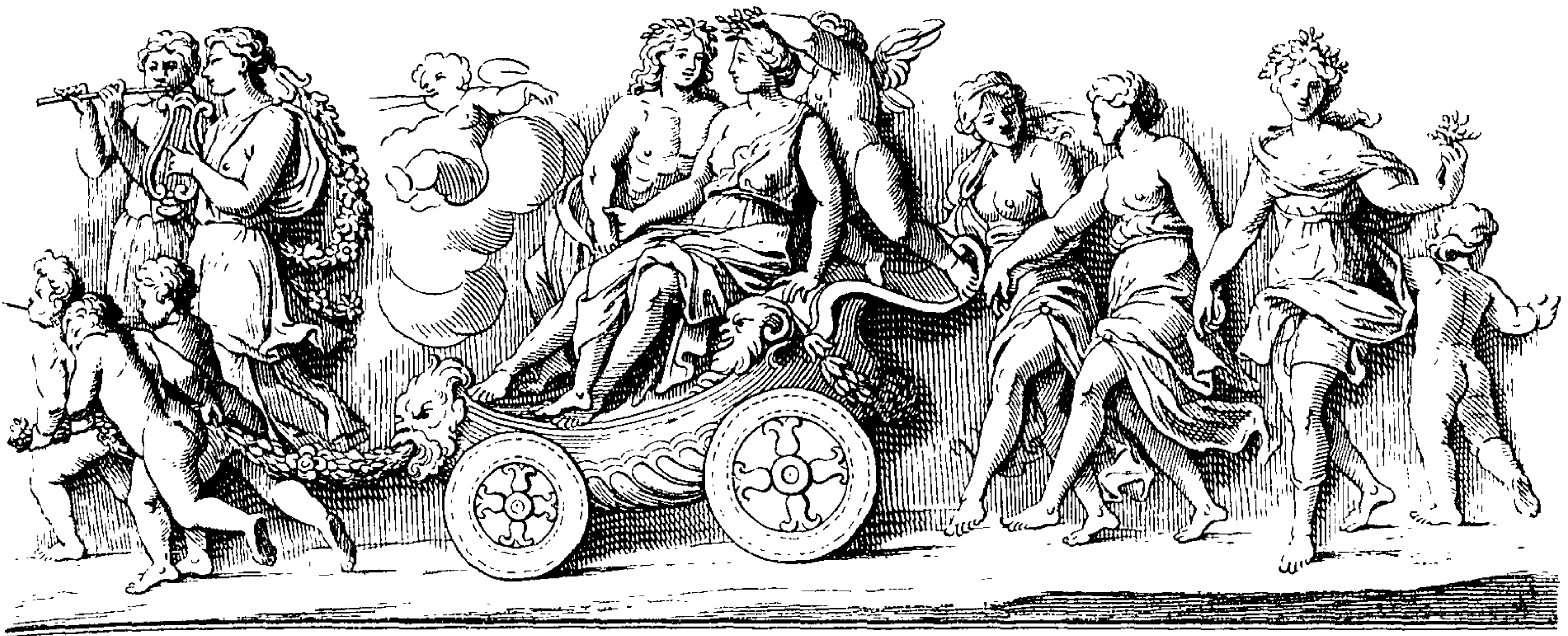
*The Comeliness of Person and Decency of Behaviour, adds infinite Weight to what is pronounced by any one. 'Tis the want of this that often makes the Rebukes and Advice of old rigid Persons of no Effect, and leave a displeasure in the Minds of those they are directed to: But Youth and Beauty, if accompanied with a graceful and becoming Severity, is of mighty force to raise, even in the most Profligate, a Sense of Shame. In Milton the Devil is never describ'd ashamed but once, & that at the Rebuke of a Beautifull Angel.*

*So spake the Cherub, and his grave Rebuke  
Severe in youthful Beauty, added Grace  
Invincible: Abash'd the Devil stood,  
And felt how awful Goodness is, and saw  
Virtue in her own Shape how lovely! saw, and  
Felt his Loss.*

*Without Decency Valour would degenerate into Brutality, Learning into Pedantry, and the gentlest Demeanour into Affectation. Even Religion it self, unless Decency be the Handmaid which waits upon her, is apt to make People appear guilty of Sourness and ill Humour: But this shews Virtue in her first original Form, adds a Comeliness to Religion, and gives its Professors the justest Title to the beauty of Holiness.*

*B. Whilton Scrip.*

1735.



## Friendship.

*A Friend should always like a Friend indite,  
 Speak as he thinks, and as he thinks should write,  
 Searching for Faults, as he would Beauties find,  
 To Friendship true, but not to Justice blind.*

*He that for Int'rest, Friendship does pretend,  
 Forfeits the Name and Virtue of a Friend.*

*Generous Friendship no cold Medium knows,  
 Burns with one love, with one Resentment glows:  
 One should our Int'rests and our Passions be,  
 My Friend must slight if Man that injures me.*

E. Austin scriptit.

# Friendship

All other things desirable in Life are good as appropriated to some particular. Money serves our Uses, Riches procure us Respect, Honours gain us Applause, Pleasures contribute to our Enjoyment of the World, Health secures us against Pain, and gives us the true use of our Limbs. Friendship contains in it a number of Conveniencies, it is of Service in all Emergencies and Circumstances of Life, is to be excluded from no Place, or Occasion, can never be Unseasonable, never troublesome.

Tell me, ye knowing and discerning Men, — Whither's secret sympathy is —  
 Whither I may find a Friend, or find a foe — Whither's the place of Misery's place —  
 Whither's stand to me ever in my solitude — Whither's the place of joy, of rest, of ease —  
 Whither his love, his Friendship may I see — Whither's the place of joy, of rest, of ease —

A Faithful Friend is a strong Defence, and he that hath found such an one, hath found a Treasure. Nothing doth countervail a Faithful Friend, and his excellency is unvaluable. A Faithful Friend is the Medicine of Life, and they that fear the Lord shall find him. Whoso feareth the Lord shall direct his Friendship aright, for as he is, so shall his Neighbour (that is his Friend) be also.

W. Rippaer. scripsit.

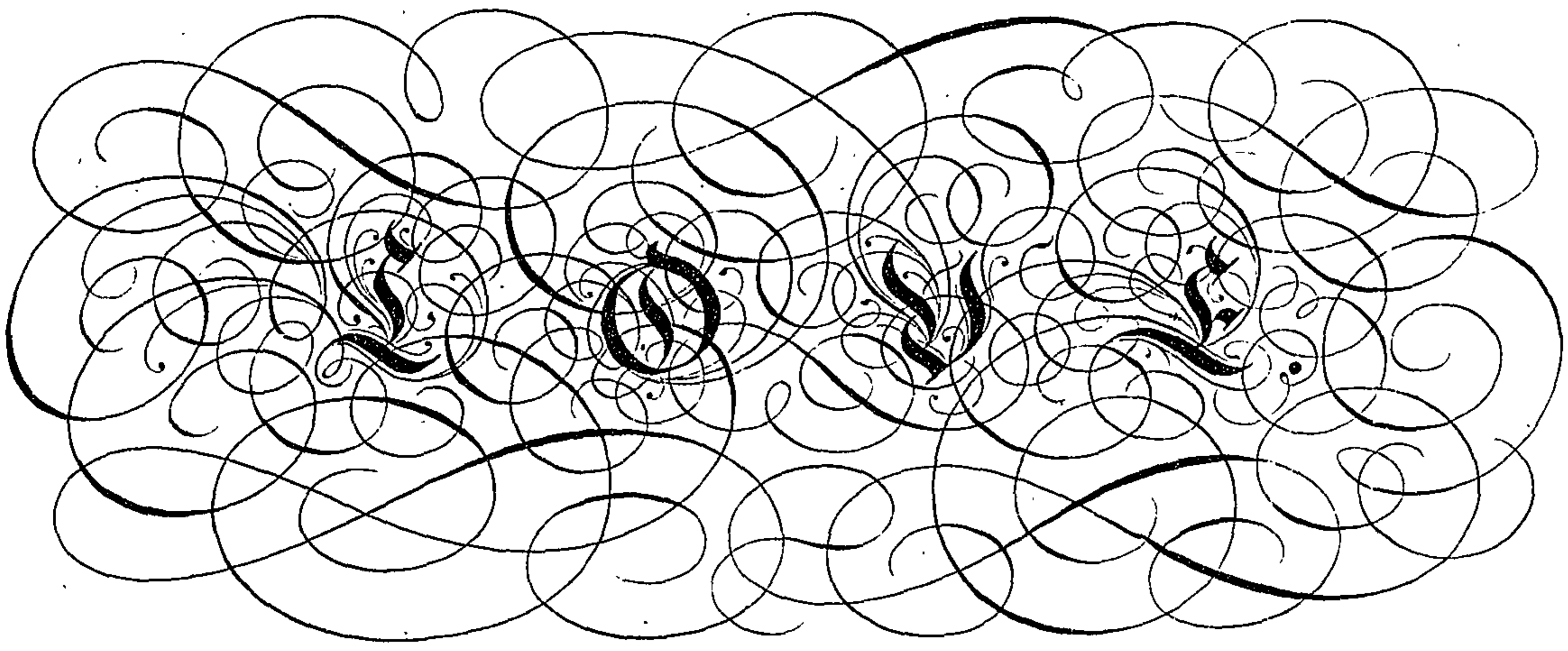
# Friendship.

Love and Esteem are the first Principles of Friendship, which always is. Imperfect where either of those two is wanting.

No Fate my vow'd Affection shall divide  
 From thee, Heroick Death! Be wholly mine!  
 Take full Possession! All my Soul is thine!  
 One Faith, one Fame, one Fate shall both attend;  
 My Life's Companion, & my Bosom-Friend.

Friendship is a strong and habitual Inclination in two Persons to promote the Good and Happiness of one another.



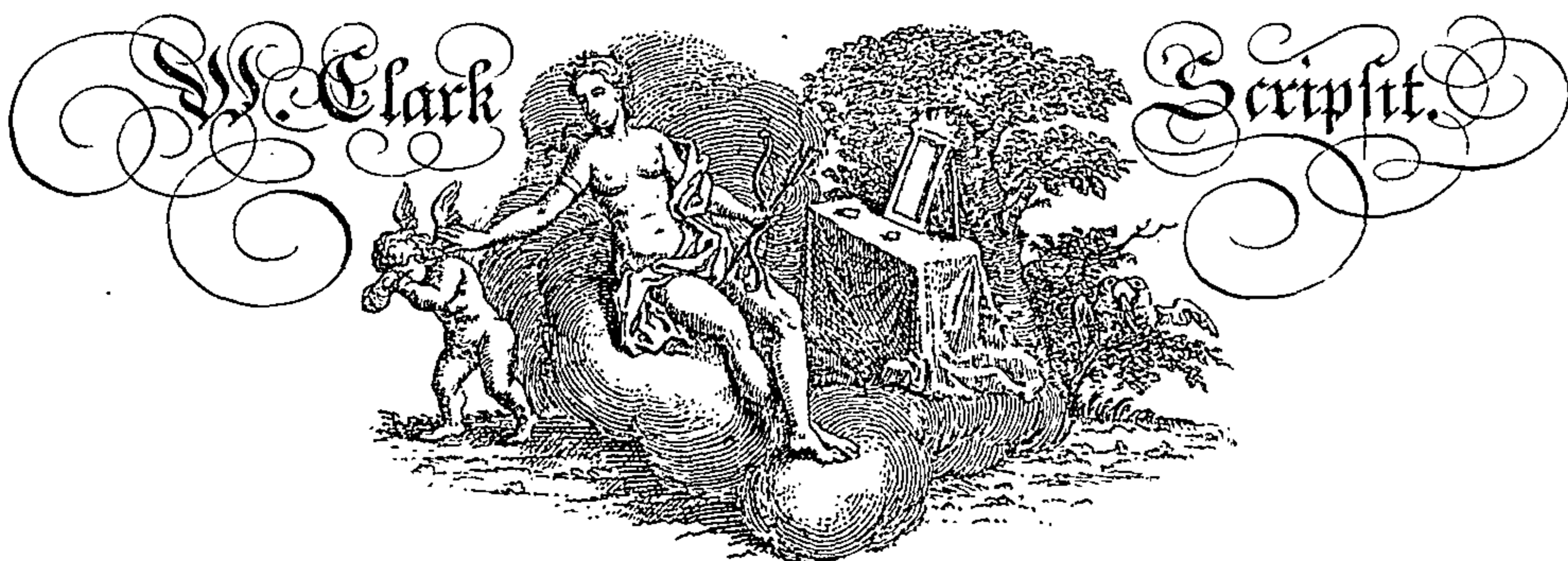


Love first invented Verse, and form'd the Rhyme,  
 The Motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the Chime.  
 To lib'ral Arts enlarg'd the Narrow-Soul'd,  
 Soften'd the fierce, and made the Coward bold.

Anger, in hasty Words or Blows,  
 It self discharges on our Foes;  
 And Torrow too finds some Relief  
 In Tears, which wait upon our Grief:  
 So envy, Passion, but fond Love,  
 Unto its own Redeem'd does move.

But that alone the Wretch inclines  
 To what prevents his own Designs;  
 Makes him lament, and sigh, and weep,  
 Disorder'd, tremble, fawn, and creep;  
 Postures which render him despis'd,  
 Where he endeavours to be priz'd.

In Love what Use of Prudence can there be?  
 More perfect I, and yet more pow'r'ful She!  
 One Look of her's my Resolution breaks;  
 Reason it self turns Folly when she speaks.

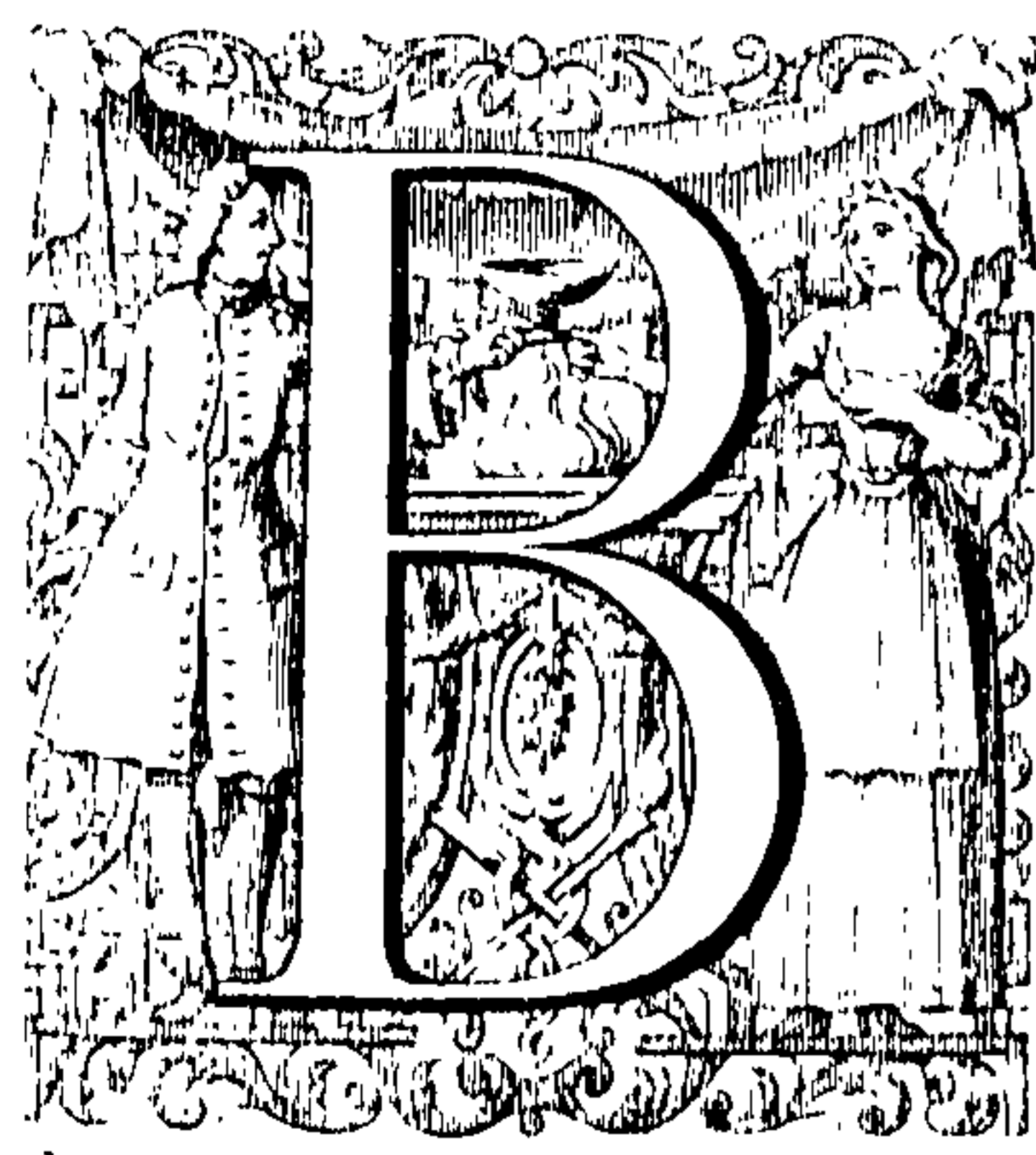




SELECT

Observations on Marriage;  
By way of *ADVICE*.

INTRODUCTION.



**B**Efore Marriage we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the Faults of the Person beloved, nor after it too dim-sighted and superficial. However perfect and accomplished the Person appears to you at a distance, you will find many Blemishes and Imperfections in their Humour, upon a more intimate Acquaintance, which you never discovered or perhaps suspected. — Here therefore Discretion and Good-nature are to shew their Strength; the first will hinder your Thoughts from dwelling on what is disagreeable, the other will raise in you all the tenderness of Compassion and Humanity, and by degrees soften those very Imperfections into Beauties. —

In Nuptials blest, each loose Desire we shun;  
Nor Time can end what Innocence begun.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,

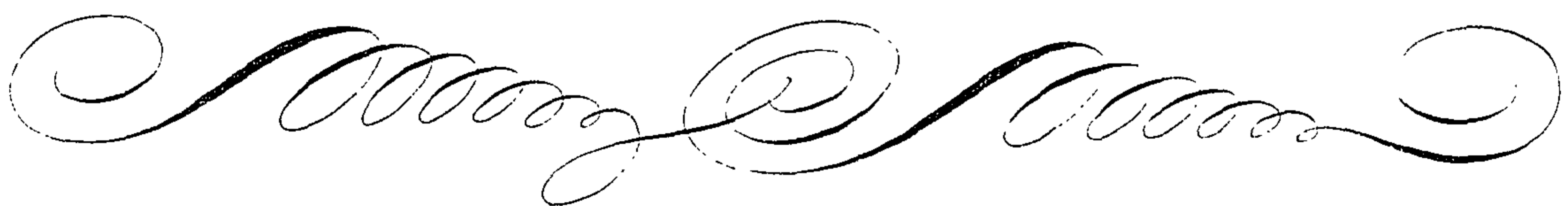
Scriptit.

# Marriage.

Good-Nature, and Evenness of Temper;  
 will give you an easie Companion for Life;  
 Virtue and good Sense an agreeable Friend;  
 Love and Constancy, a good Wife or Husband.



Marriage the happiest State of Life would be,  
 If Hands were only join'd where Hearts agree.



Marriage enlarges the Scene of our Happiness and Miseries.  
 A Marriage of Love is pleasant; a Marriage of Interest easie;  
 and a Marriage where both meet happy. A happy Marriage  
 has in it all the Pleasures of Friendship, all the Enjoyments  
 of Sense and Reason, and indeed, all the Sweets of Life.

E. Austin Scripsit.

# Marriage.

To set Marriage in its proper light, we ought to consider it as a State of Grace, and the first Ordinance of God to Mankind; as a Business of the greatest Importance in Life, and a Change of Condition, we cannot make with too much Reverence and Deliberation. • Septem. 1735.

O Marriage! Happiest, easiest, safest State;

Let Debauchees and Drunkards scorn thy Rights,

Who, in their nauseous Draughts & Sults, profane

Both Thee and Heaven by whom thou wert ordain'd.

Marriage is described as the State capable of the highest Humane Felicity, as an Institution calculated for a constant term of as much Pleasure as our Being is capable of. It is the Foundation of Community & the chief bond of Society. It is, or ought to be, that State of perfect Friendship, in which there are, according to Pythagoras, Two Bodies with but One Soul. • Anna

J. Champion said!





## MARRIAGE.

Has wedded Love mysterious, various, pure —  
 Of Human Offspring, the Propriety —  
 The Basis of all human Commerce, —  
 By this adult Venus, first was bred, from Man —  
 Among the bestial Herds to range, —  
 Founded in Reason, love, just, and pure —  
 Relations draw, and all the Charities —  
 Of Father, Son, and Brother, just, and pure —  
 Perpetual, sweet, and of domestic Virtue —  
 Which, how to retain, is the great Art of Life —  
 It is the great, the good, the noble, the divine —

H. CLARK SCRIPSIIT.

1735.



**E**very step that a man makes beyond a moderate & reasonable Provision, is taking so much from the worthiness of his own spirit; and he that is entirely set upon making a Fortune, is all that while undoing the Man. He must grow deaf to the wretched, estrange himself from the agreeable, Learn hardness of heart, disrelish every thing that is noble, and terminate all in his despicable Self.

Aaabbbeddef  
ffggghhiijklkllmmnnnoopyyqqr:sttuuvvwxxyyz;and z.

Josephus

Champion

To  
 Zachary Chambers, Esq<sup>r</sup>

Dep<sup>ty</sup> Surveyor of his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Lands, &c.

ON HIS  
 Excellent Performances in  
 Penmanship.

Sir,

In the politest Age we seldom find:  
 The Man of Business with the Artist join'd;  
 But in Your Genius both these Talents meet,  
 To make the happy Character complete. —  
 Thus rightly form'd; such useful Beauties Shine  
 Thro' all Your Works; what Pen can equal thine?  
 There flowing Strokes in true Proportion rise;  
 They charm the Sense, and captivate the Eyes.

Soft, bold, and free, Your Manuscripts still please,  
 Where all is Masterly, and wrote with Ease;  
 And every One, in the next Page, may view  
 A Curious Specimen, Performed by You.  
 There I, with great Ambition, have Essay'd  
 My utmost Skill, and all my Art display'd;  
 Proud if some Fame, with You, I might assume,  
 By my Engraving Your fine Vive la plume.

Thus, Sir, by copying of Your Works, I aim  
 To please Mankind, and raise a lasting Name.

George Bickham



*Wm. P. D. J.*

*J. B. B. B.*

*Chambers Jr.*

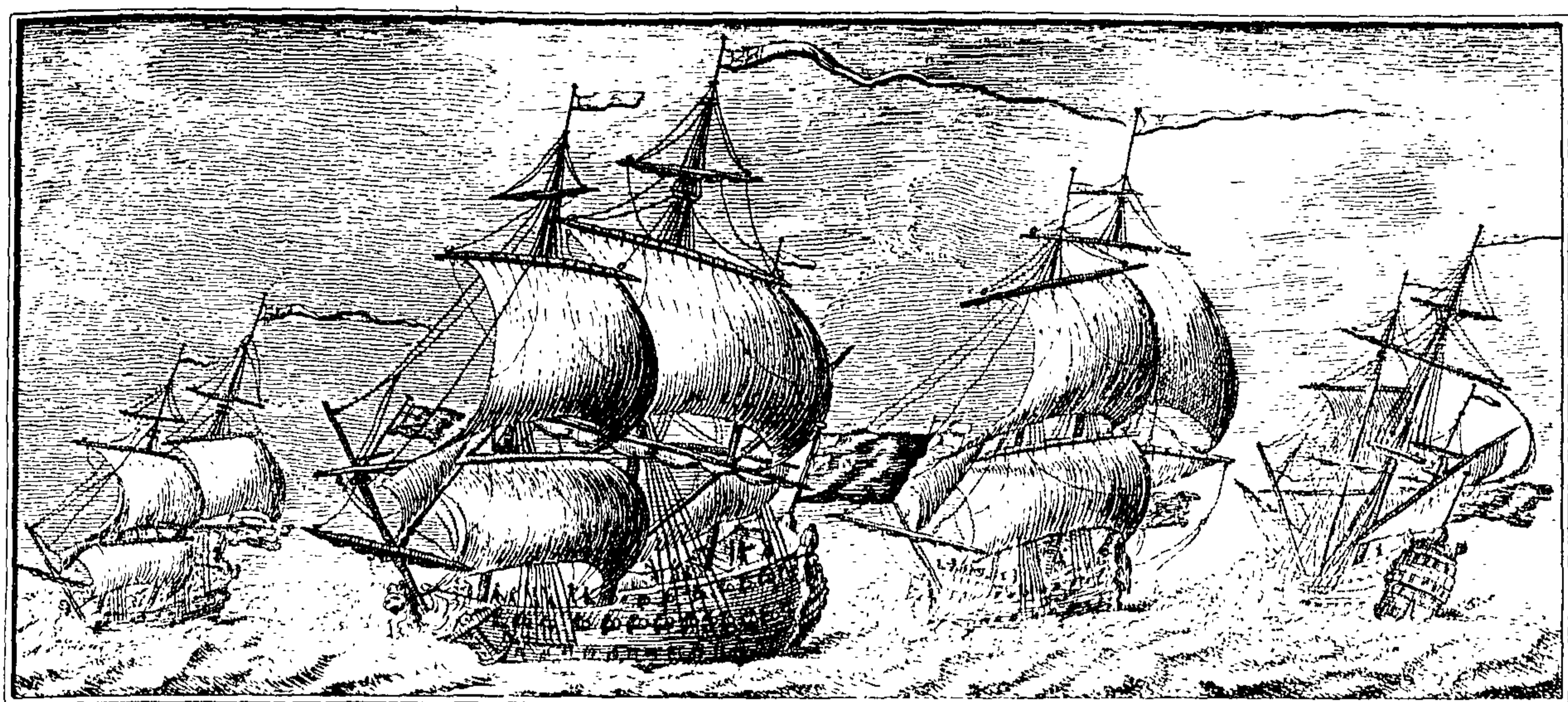
# A V A R I C E.

*Avarice is, so insatiable, that it is not in the Power of Liberality to content it; and our desires are, so boundless, that whatever we get is but in the way to getting more without end.*

**W**hat Walls can bound, or what compelling Rein  
**T**h' ungobern'd Lust of Avarice restrain?  
**W**ealth he has none, who mounus his scanty Stoic,  
**A**nd midst of Plenty stardes, and thinks he's poor.

*So long as we are sollicitous for the increase of Wealth, we lose the true Use of it, and spend our time in putting out, calling in, and passing our Accounts, without any real and substantial Benefit either to the World, or our selves.*

**W. Clark** Scriplit.



# How to get Riches.

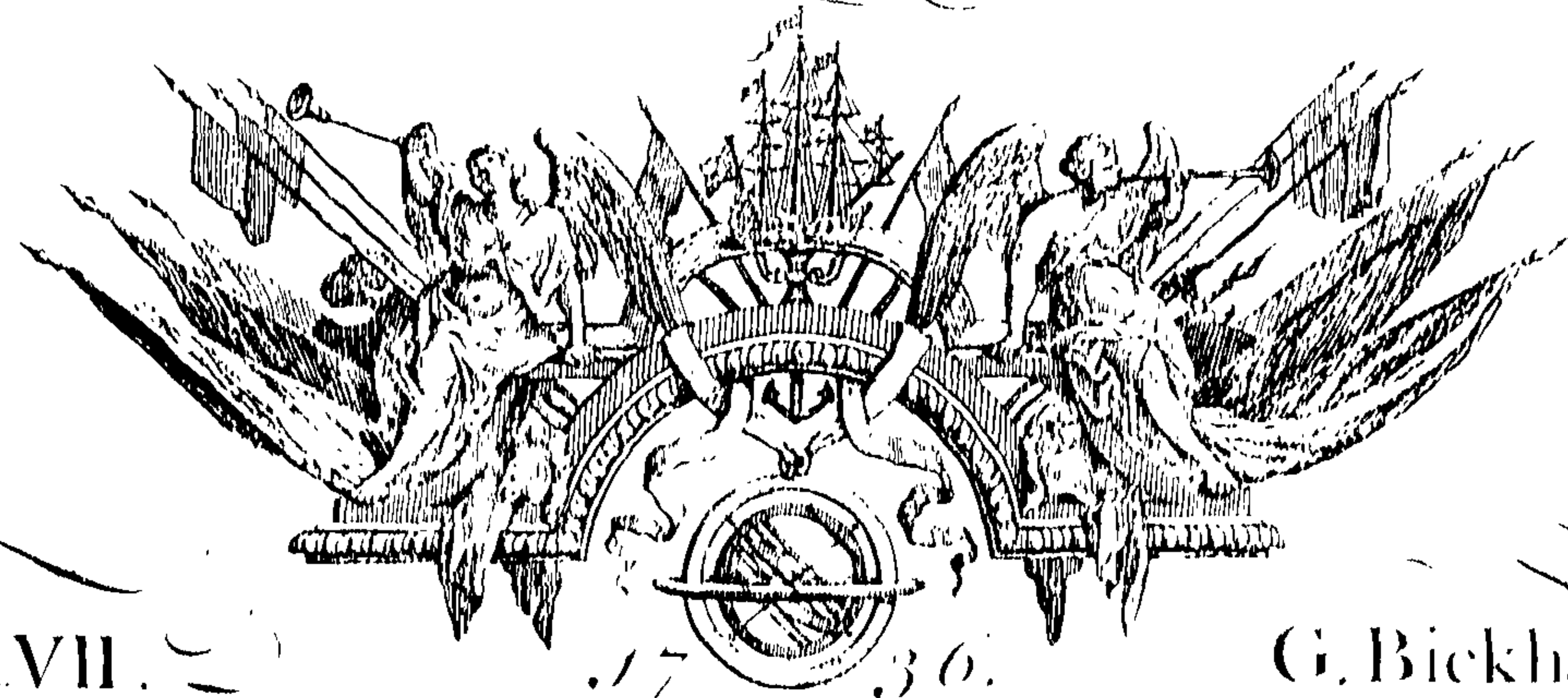
## Humblly Inscrib'd to the British Nation.

*Thro' various Climes, to each distant Pole,*  
*In happy Tides let active Commerce rowl,*  
*As our high Vessels pass their watry Way,*  
*Let all the Naval World due Homage pay:*  
*let Britain's Ships export an Annual Plece,*  
*Richer than Argos brought to ancient Greece;*  
*Returning Laden with the shining Stores,*  
*Which by profuse on either India's Shores.*



*We then shall get great Riches, and if I may,*  
*To calm the Earth, and vindicate the Sea.*  
*And by your Aid, our Potent Fleets shall go*  
*To far as Winds can bear, or Waters flow;*  
*New Lands to make, new Indies to explore,*  
*In Worlds unknown to plant Britannia's Power,*  
*Nations yet wild by Precept to Richesse;*  
*And teach em. Time, & let us Britain's Name*

Josephus Champion Scrip<sup>t</sup>



# How to get Riches.

The Art of growing Rich consists very much in Thrift: All Men are not equally qualified for getting Money, but it is in the Power of every one alike to practise this Virtue.

Diligence, as well as Thrift is necessary for attaining Riches: Both these are excellently well recommended to common use in the three following

## Italian Proverbs;

*Never do that by Proxy which you can do your self.*

*Never defer that till To-morrow w<sup>ch</sup> you can do To-day.*

*Never neglect small Matters and Expences.*

He who would be before-hand with the World, must be before-hand with his Business: It is not only ill Management, but discovers a slothful Disposition, to do that in the Afternoon, which should have been done in the Morning.

Emanuel Austin Scripsit 1736.

## THE

Wisdom of King Solomon in getting

## Great Riches.

King Solomon made a Navy of Ships on the Shore of the Red Sea, in the Land of Edom. And Hiram sent in the Navy his Servants, Ship-Men that had Knowledge of the Sea, with the Servants of Solomon. And they came to Ophir, and fetched from thence Gold, four hundred and twenty Talents, and brought it to King Solomon. Now the Weight of Gold that came to Solomon in one Year, was six hundred three score and six Talents of Gold; Besides that he had of the Merchant-Men, and of the Traffick of the Spice Merchants, and of all the Kings of Arabia, and of the Governours of the Country. And all King Solomon's drinking Vessels were of Gold, and all the Vessels of the House of the Temple of Lebanon were of pure Gold, none were of Silver, it was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon. For the King had at Sea a Navy of Tharshish, with the Navy of Hiram, once in three Years came the Navy of Tharshish, bringing Gold, and Silver, Ivory, and Spices, and Peacocks. So King Solomon exceeded all the Kings of the Earth for Riches, and for Wisdom. 1 Kings Chap IX. Ver 20. &c.

Be, then, the Naval Stores the Nations Care,  
New Ships to Build, and battered to repair.

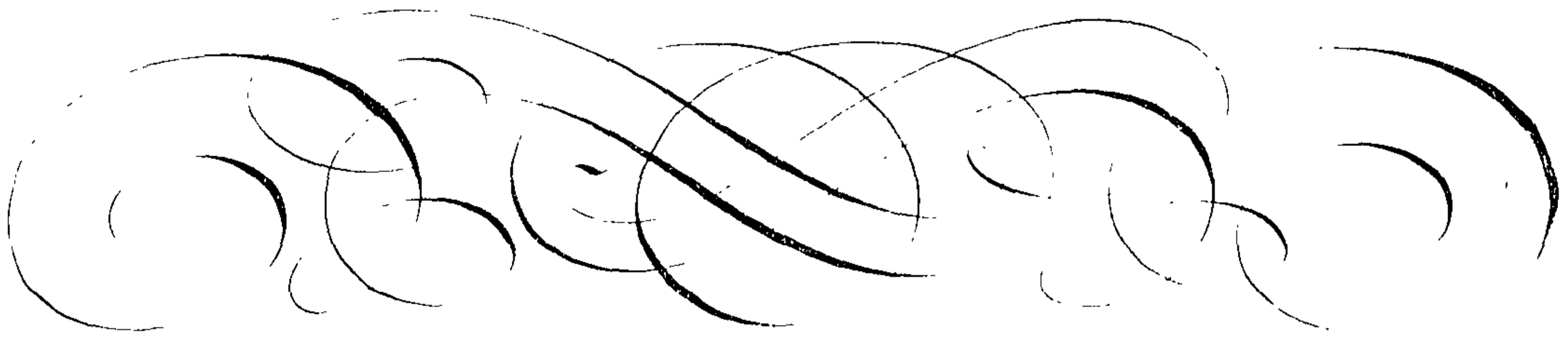
W. Clark Scrip.





**To get Riches.**

*Useful Attainments in yourc Minority, will procure Riches in Maturity; of which Writing and Accoupts, are not the meanest.*



*Learning, whether Speculative or Practical, is, in Popular or mixt Governments, the Natural Source of Wealth, and Honour.*


. ERUDIT ET DITAT.



*William. Kippax Scrip.*

*of Beckham sculp*

*April 15. 1730.*



*Human Prudence:*  
OR,  
*How to get Riches.*

PRECEPT I.

*In Things of Moment on thy self depend:—  
Nor trust too far thy Servant, or thy Friend:—  
With private Views thy Friend may promise fair,  
And Servants very seldom prove sincere. —*

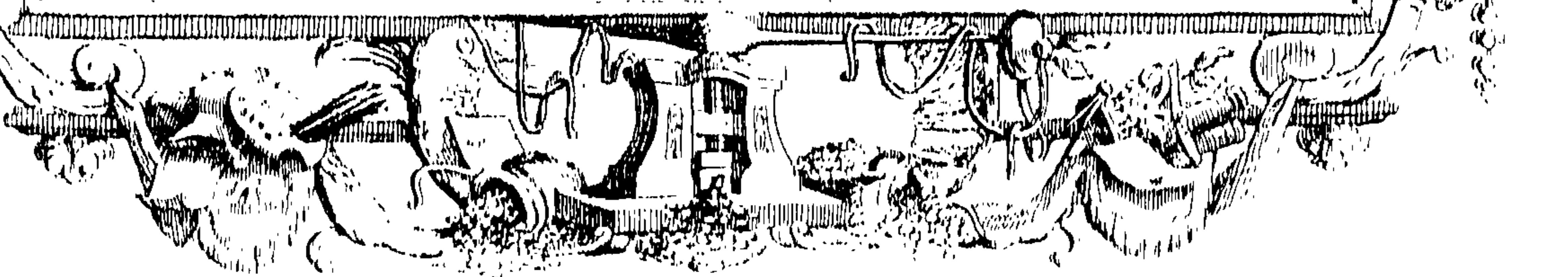
PRECEPT II.

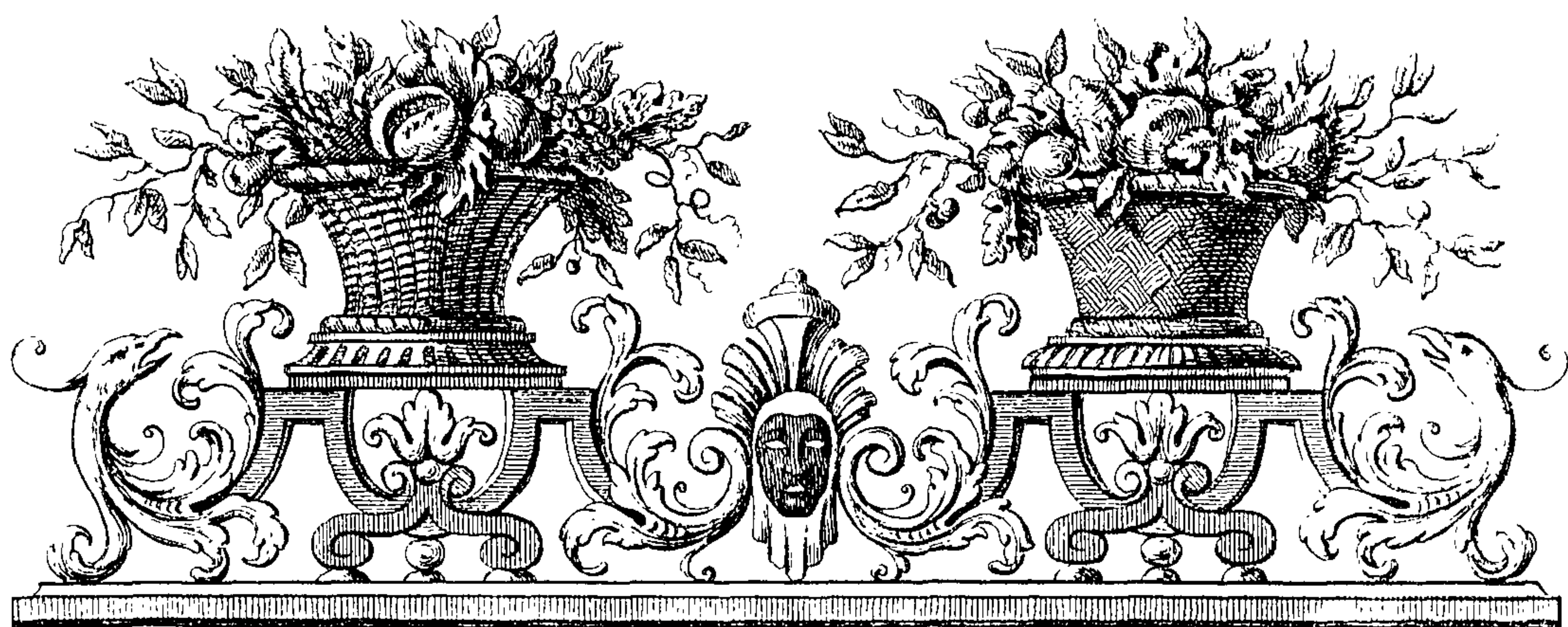
*What but can be done, with Care perform to Day:—  
Dangers, unthought of, will attend Delay:—  
Your distant Prospects all precarious are,  
And Fortune is as fickle as she's fair. —*

PRECEPT III.

*Nor trivial Loss, nor trivial Gain despise:—  
Hole-bulls, if often heap'd, to Mountains rise:—  
Weigh every small Expence, and nothing waste:—  
Purthings, long, will amount to Pounds at last. —*

W. Clark Scrip.





Frugality;  
Most Commonly Practised  
In Old Age.

Old Persons are apt to dread a Misfortune more than others; they have observ'd how Prodigality is punish'd, and Poverty neglected: They are sensible their Strength decays, and their Infirmities increase; and where Labour is impracticable, and Recovery despair'd of, Parsimony has not only a better Colour, but is very commendable, and therefore ought to be carefully Practis'd.

Want is the Lot of every wealthy Fool,  
And Wit in Rags is turn'd to Ridicule.

George Hickham Fecit.

*THE*  
**Golden Mean.**

*Beyond the Golden Mean strive not to go;—  
 His Wants are boundless, whose desires are so.*

Happy the Man with Little bless'd,  
 Of what his Father left possess'd;  
 No base Desires corrupt his Head,  
 No Fears disturb him in his Bed.

*Superfluous Pomp and Wealth, I not desire,—  
 But what Content and Decency require.*

Richard Morris Scriv.



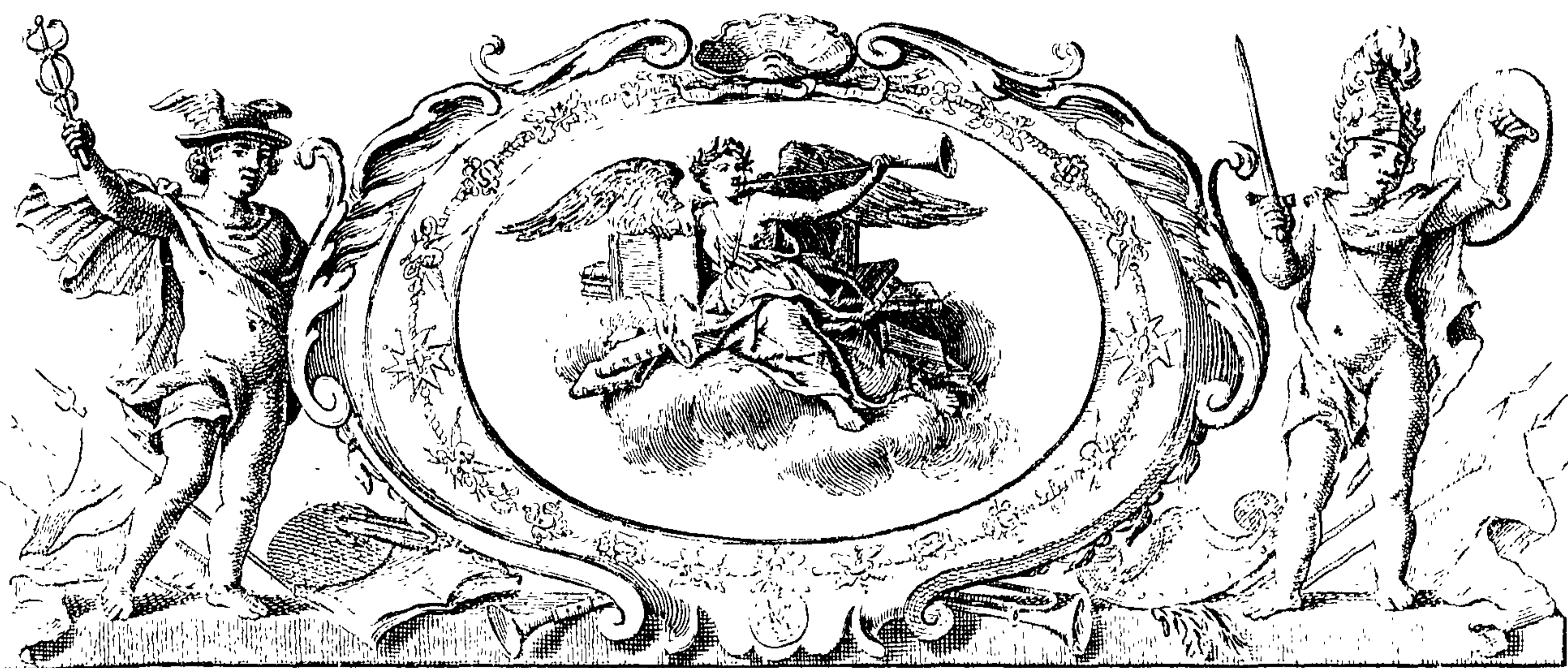
# Ambition

Ambition raises a secret Tumult in the Soul,  
 it inflames the Mind, and puts it into a vio-  
 lent Hurry of Thought: It is still reaching  
 after an empty imaginary Good; that has  
 not in it the Power to abate or satisfy it.



Be not too fond of Honour, Wealth, or Fame,  
 since none of these can beautify the Mind;  
 But may Ambition and your Pride proclaim,  
 And render you the Jest of Human-kind.  
 When true Humility, without all these  
 May make you Happy, & shall make you please.

— — — — —  
 (End of the Sermon, Sermon. Year 1730.)  
 — — — — —



# AS A S

## Seem on Same.

By M<sup>r</sup>. JOHN BANCKS.

*O Imaginary Good, or true,  
Immortal Fame! Thou'lt persuade,  
Thou make their End in all they do.*

*For, Thou if learn'd their Thoughts impart;  
Thou'lt Band the Muse, the Poet, his Art;  
Thou'lt show that warmist the Whims, that want.*

*What what, Thou art, we thus admire,  
For which we labour, pant, aspire,  
How shall we learn? of whom enquire?*

*Of more Delusion of the Head,  
Than we are we surcease, when  
To want a Shade, a Breath of Wind?*

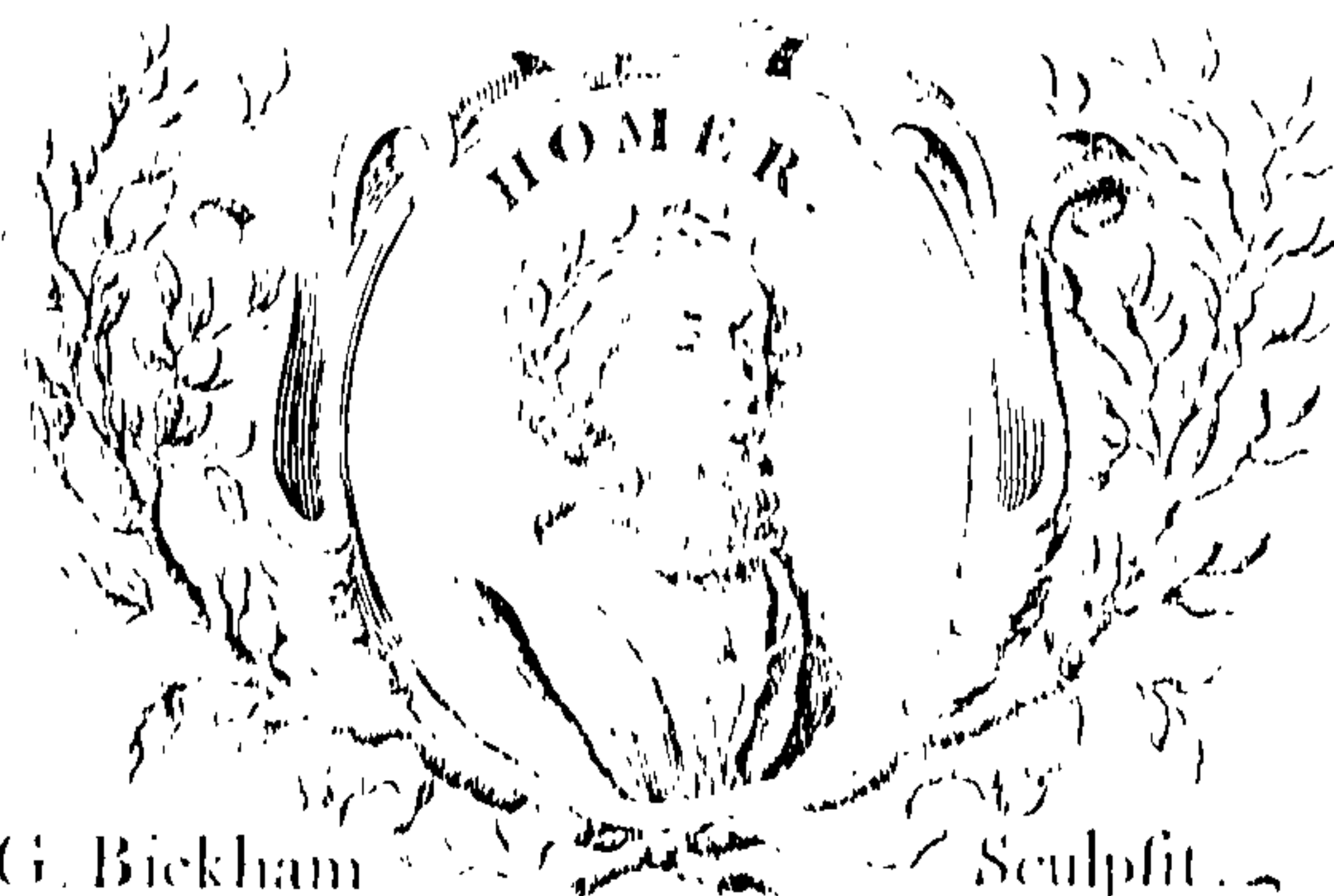
*Or if, Thou art a real Good,  
How can thy Worth be understood,  
Thou'lt Pain, or Poverty persad?*

*Can all my Wealths that crown his Head,  
Compensate now, to Homer dead,  
The living Homer's Want of Bread?*

*Yet who would so as Beggars be,  
To want as much reward as He?  
I'll thank, I wish more effort Me!*

*Thou art, in fact, a glorious Bait,  
That if, Thou want, it want on Health,  
Thou'lt, something, want, or if I want.*

L. Austin



Scriptit.

# F.A.M.E.

A scanty Fortune clips the Wings of Fame,  
And checks the Progress of a rising Name.

---

*Fame is at best but an inconstant Good;  
Vain are the boasted titles of our Blood,  
The soonest loss what we most highly Prize,  
And with our Youth our short-lived Beauty dies.*

---

Fame, due to vast Deserts is kept in Store  
Unpaid, till the Deserver is no more.

---

*A generous throw bids within my Breast,  
Eager of Action, Enemy to Rest;  
This urges me to fight, and fires my Mind  
To leave a memorable Name behind.*

---

*The Thing call'd Life, with ease I can disclaim,  
And think it over-Sold to purchase Fame.*

*John • Buckham • scrip. et. calp.*  
1730.

# HONOUR.

The Sense of Honour is of so fine and delicate a nature, that it is only to be met with in minds which are naturally noble, or in such as have been cultivated by great Examples or a refined Education. 1736.

W. Clark scrip.



To Co. Mr. John Bland.

Sir,

As I am endeavouring to make my Universal Penman as compleat as possible by the Assistance of the best Masters; and as the World is sensible of your peculiar Excellency in Penmanship, this therefore is to renew my Request of an Original from you, which if you please to comply with, as it will be of singular Service to the Publick to have the Works of so correct a Master to Copy after, so it will be Esteem'd a particular Favour confer'd on

August 16, 1736.

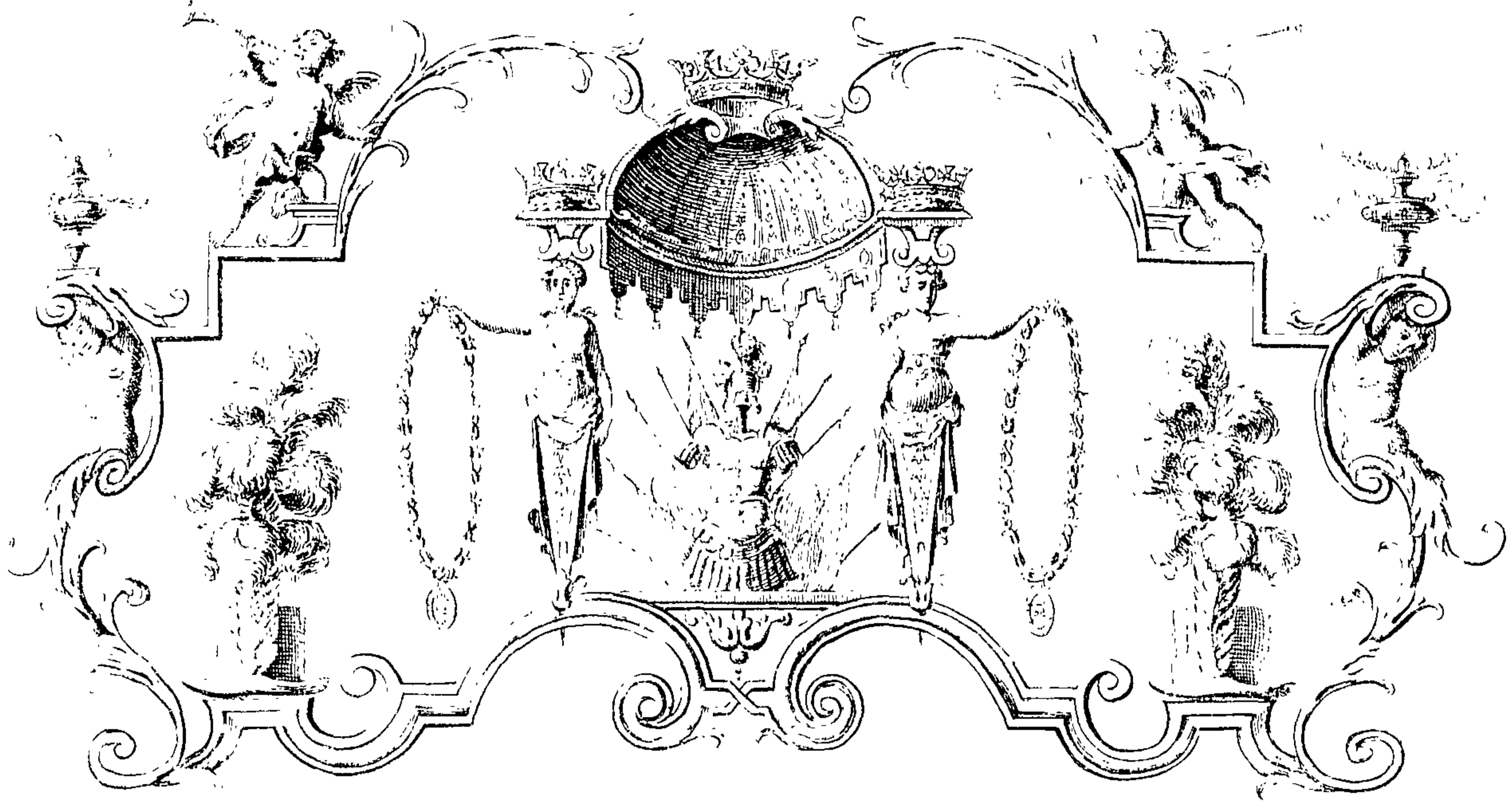
Your most obliged humble Serv.  
Geo. Bickham.

Mr. Bickham,

The Academy, Tower Street  
20. Aug<sup>r</sup> 1736.

In answer to your Request of the 16<sup>th</sup> instant I shall send you a Page as soon as I receive from Business what I can, and no doubt but you will perform your part with the utmost exactness in the Engraving, so if there should in any measure prove any defect in the Design of your Book, by mistake, with a favourable Review from the Publick, you may rely on further assistance from

Your very humble Servant  
J. Bland.



# HONOUR.

On polish'd Springs, true Men of Honour move,  
Free is their Service, and unbought their Love:  
When Danger calls, and Honour leads the way,  
With Joy they follow, and with Pride obey.

Not all the Threats, or Favours of a Crown,  
A Prince's Whisper, or a Tyrant's Frown;  
Can awe the Spirit, or allure the Mind,  
Of him who to strict Honour is inclin'd.

---

Honour! that Spark of the Celestial Fire,  
That above Nature makes Mankind aspire,  
Ennobles the rude Passions of our Frame,  
With Thirst of Glory and Desire of Fame.

---

*Honour's the Conscience of an Act well done,  
Which gives us Power, our own Desire to shun  
The strong and fierce Curb of headstrong Will,  
The Self Reward of Good, and Shame of Ill.*

*O Honour! treat as Life, thy fellow Flaw's,  
Cherish'd, and watch'd, and humbly pleas'd,  
Then worn for short Adornment of an Hour,  
And is, when Lost, no more to be redeem'd!*

## Peter Norman Scrip.



# Honour.

Honour, tho' a different principle from Religion, produces the same effects. The lines of Action, tho' drawn from different parts, terminate in the same point. Religion embraces Virtue, as it is enjoined by the laws of God; Honour, as it is graceful and ornamental to humane Nature.

Honour's a sacred Tie; the Law of Kings,  
The noble Mind's distinguishing Perfection,  
That aids & strengthens Virtue where it meets her,  
And imitates her Actions where she is not.

Bland Script

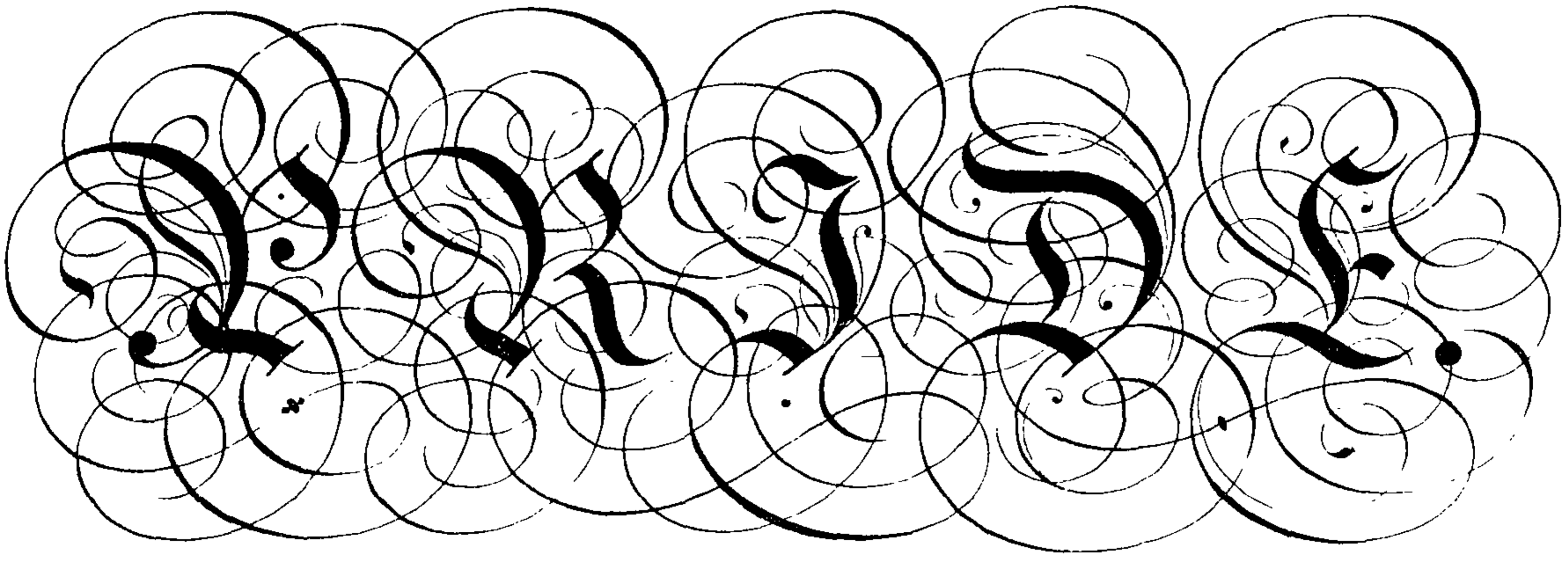


# HUMILITY.

*Humility is the grand Virtue that leads to Contentment; it cuts off the Envy and Malice of Inferiours & Equals, and makes us patiently bear the Insults of Superiours.*



*As Arrogance, & Conceitedness of our own Abilities are very shocking & offensive to Men of Sense and Virtue, we may be sure, they are highly displeasing to that Being who always delights in an humble Mind.*




---

Of all the Causes whith' to inspire' to blind,  
 Man's erring Judgment & misguide' the Mind,  
 What if weak Head with strongest Biass rules  
 Is Pride, the never-failing Vice of Fools. ee

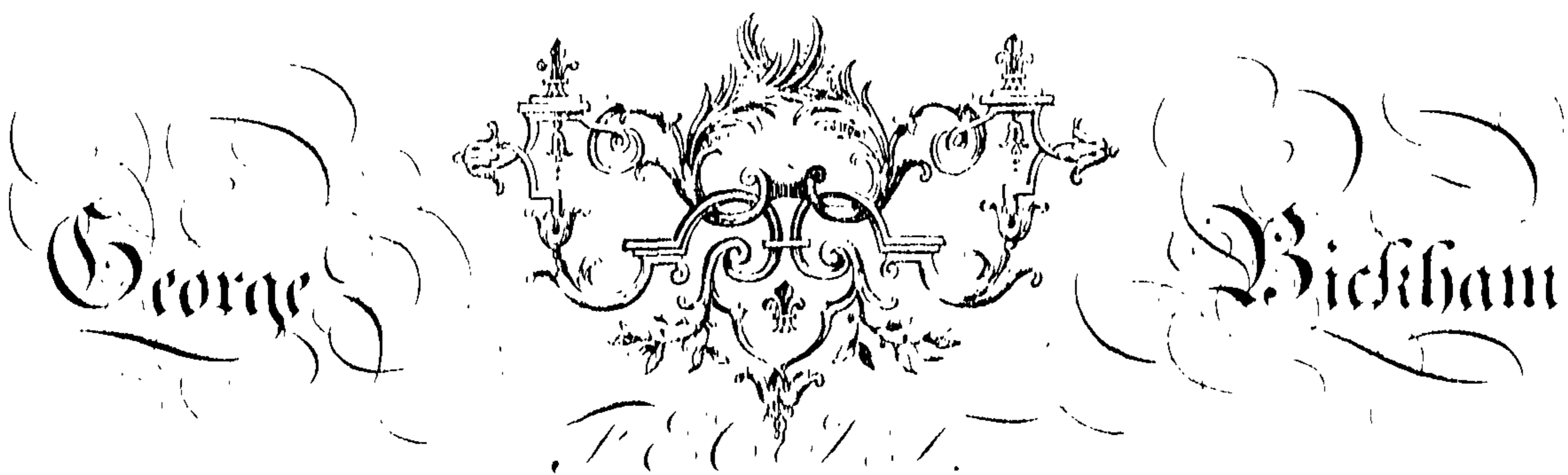
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Pride hides a Man's Faults from  
 himself, and magnifies them to others.

---

Whatever Nature' has in Worth deny'd,  
 She gives in large' returns of needful Pride';  
 Pride, where Wit fails, steps in to our defence,  
 And fills up all the mighty Void of sense. ee

---





# *Pleasure and Recreation.*

*Pleasure and Recreation, of one kind or other, are absolutely necessary to relieve our Minds and Bodies from too constant Attention and Labour.*

*In rural Seats the Seat of Pleasure reigns,  
 The Life of Beauty fills the rural Town;  
 Even Time of Time and Prets truth declares  
 Drown first its Breathings in a rural Air.*

*Recreation after Business is allowable, but he that follows his Pleasure instead of his Business, shall in a little time have no Business to follow.*

*E. Austin Scripsit December 1730.*

# Pleasure.

*Too frequent Use does the Delight exclude:  
Pleasure's a Toil when constantly pursued.*

It is a frivolous Pleasure to be the Admiration of a gaping Crowd, but to have the Approbation of a good Man in the Cool Reflections of his Closet, is a Gratification worthy an Heroic Spirit: The Applause of the One makes the Heart Giddy, but the Attestation of the other makes it heart glad.

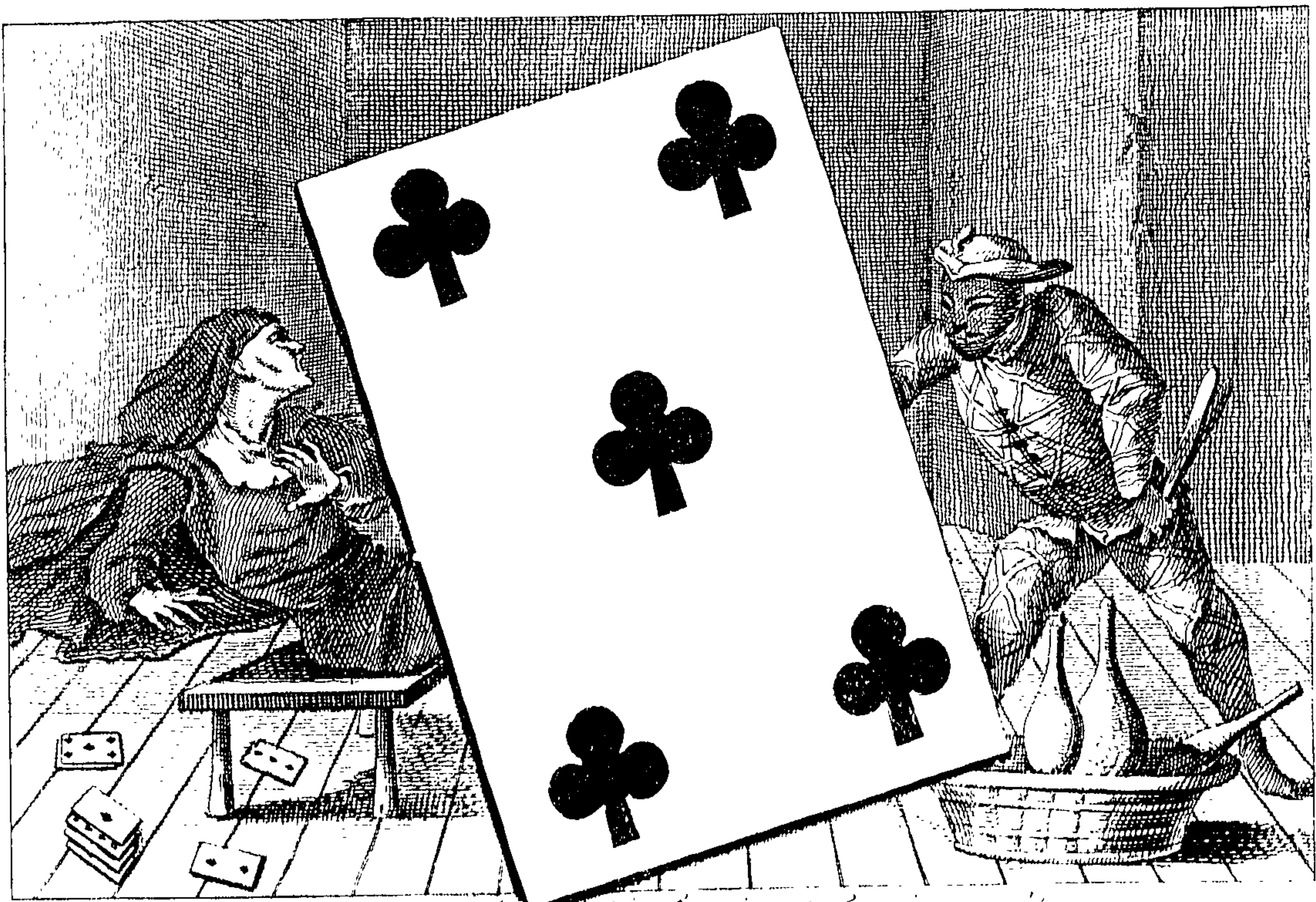
*Fond airy Pleasure dances in our Eyes,  
And spreads false Images in fair disguise.*

*W. Stark scrip.*

87

# GAMING.

*The Diversion of Cards and Dice, however Engaging, are oftner Provocatives to Avarice and Loss of Temper, than mere Recreations and innocent Amusements.*



*Here Scaramouch and Harlequin, at Gaming can't agree;  
They Quarrel, and poor Scaramouch is tumbl'd down you see.*

*All Cheats at Cards, still gaping for their prey,  
Quarrels create, and Mischiefs follow. Play  
It loses Time, disturbs y<sup>e</sup> Mind and Sense,  
Whilst Oaths and Lies are oft the consequence,  
And Murders, sometimes, follow loss of Peace.*

*John Wickham, Seriv.*



# Liberality.

*Liberality and Kindness, Generosity and Benevolence: All the Actions that flow from these Springs will fill us with Pleasure, and make us Dear to Heaven and Acceptable to Mankind.*

**Liberality** should have such a mixture of Prudence, as not to exceed the Ability of the Giver.

*Riches in the Hand of a Beneficent Man are a Blessing to the Publick: Such a one is a Steward to Providence and the noble Means of correcting the Inequalities of Fortune, of relieving the Miserable, and spreading Happiness to all that are within the Reach of his Regardance.*

William



Rippax



## LETTERS.

*By the Assistance of Letters the Memory of  
past Things is preserved, and the Foreknowledge  
of some Things to come is Revealed: By them even  
Things Inanimate Instruct and Admonish Us.*

*Inscription is the Language of a Tomb;  
Art can by Letters speak when Nature's dumb.*

*Letters annihilate intercurrent Time, and make past Ages  
present; so that the living and the dead converse together, and it is  
this Advantage, that we may learn from the Admonitions of  
the dead, that which the living dare not, or care not to say to the*

# Round Text Copies;

By Willington Clark,

of Christ-Church Southwark.

. Aaabb'beeddeeffggghh'ijkkllmm

nnooopp'pqr'rs's'ttuuvv'w'x'yyz'z'

. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M.

. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

( Authority. Barbarity. Centurions.

Demands. Eucommium. Fraternity.



# ON WORDS.

Words are those Channels, by which the Knowledge of Things is convey'd to our Understanding. And therefore upon a right Apprehension of them depends the Rectitude of our Notions; and in order to form our Judgments right, they must be understood in their proper Meaning, and us'd in their true Sense, either in Writing or Speaking.

In all your Words let Energy be found,  
 And Learn to rise in Sense and sink in Sound:  
 Harsh Words, tho' pertinent, uncooth appear;  
 None please the Fancy, which offend the Ear.

Joseph Chamberlain, scripsit.

# COPIES.

*Aim at improvement in every line.*

*Business makes a Man respected.*

*Commendation animates the mind.*

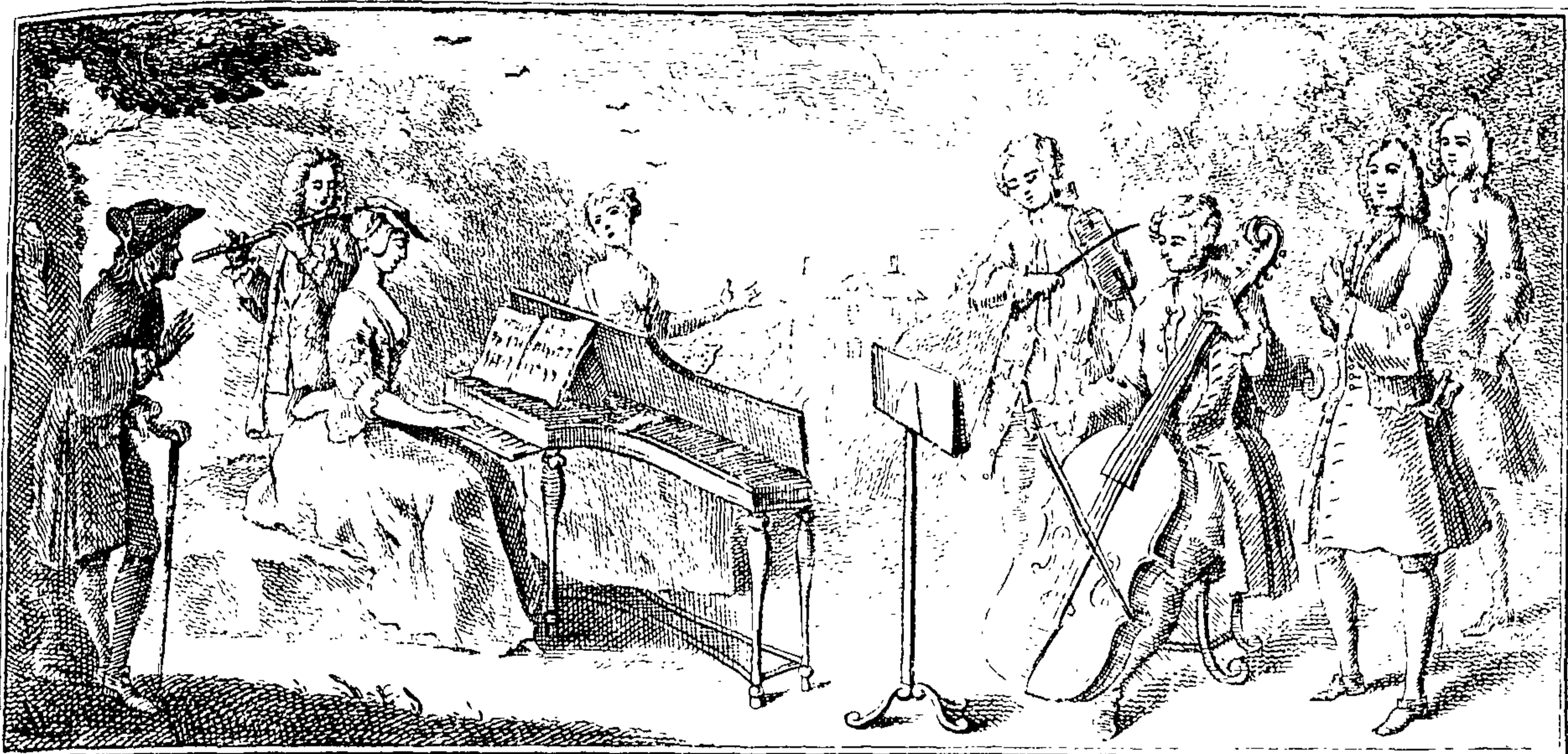
*Diligence in youth is commendable.*

*Excess's produce with great prodigality.*

*Friendship improves Happiness.*

*H. Clark*

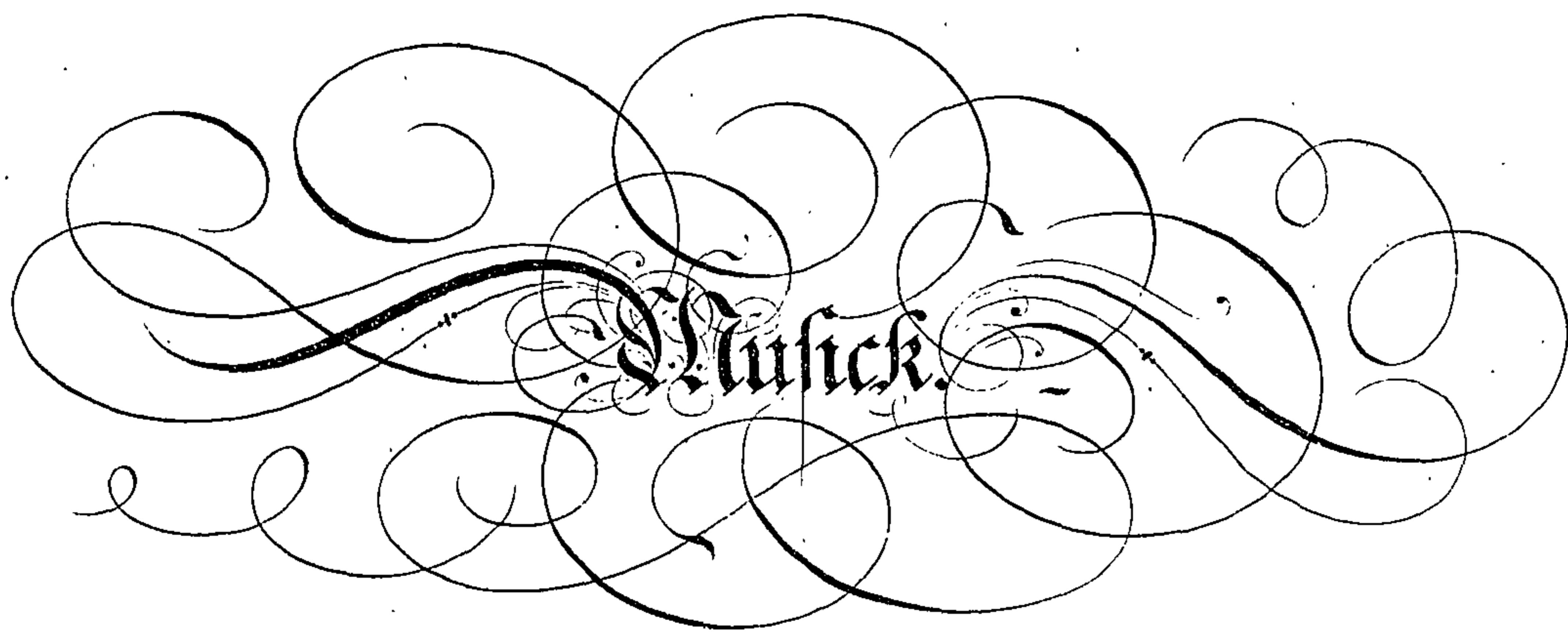
*scripsit.*



# Musick.

*Musick is an insearchable and excellent Art, which rejoiceth the Spirits and unloadeth Grief from the heart, and consisteth in time and number.*

*Musick alone with sudden Charms can bind  
The wand'ring sense, & calm the troubled mind.*



Hear how Timotheus' various Lays surprize,  
 And bid alternate passions fall and rise;  
 While, at each Change, the Son of Lybian Jove,  
 Now burns with Glory, and then melts with Love,  
 Now his fierce Eyes with Sparkling Fury glow,  
 Now Sighs steal out, and Tears begin to flow:  
 Persians and Greeks like Turns of Nature sound,  
 And the World's Victor stood subdued by Sound.

Tell me, O Muse! (for thou, or none, canst tell)  
 The mystick' powers that in soft Numbers dwell.  
 At first a various unform'd hint we find,  
 Rise in some Godlike Poet's fertile Mind,  
 Till all the parts and Words their Places take;  
 And with just Marches, Verse & Musick make.







# Musick.

Musick resembles Poetry, in each  
 Are namelss Graces which no Methods teach,  
 And which a Master-hand alone can reach.

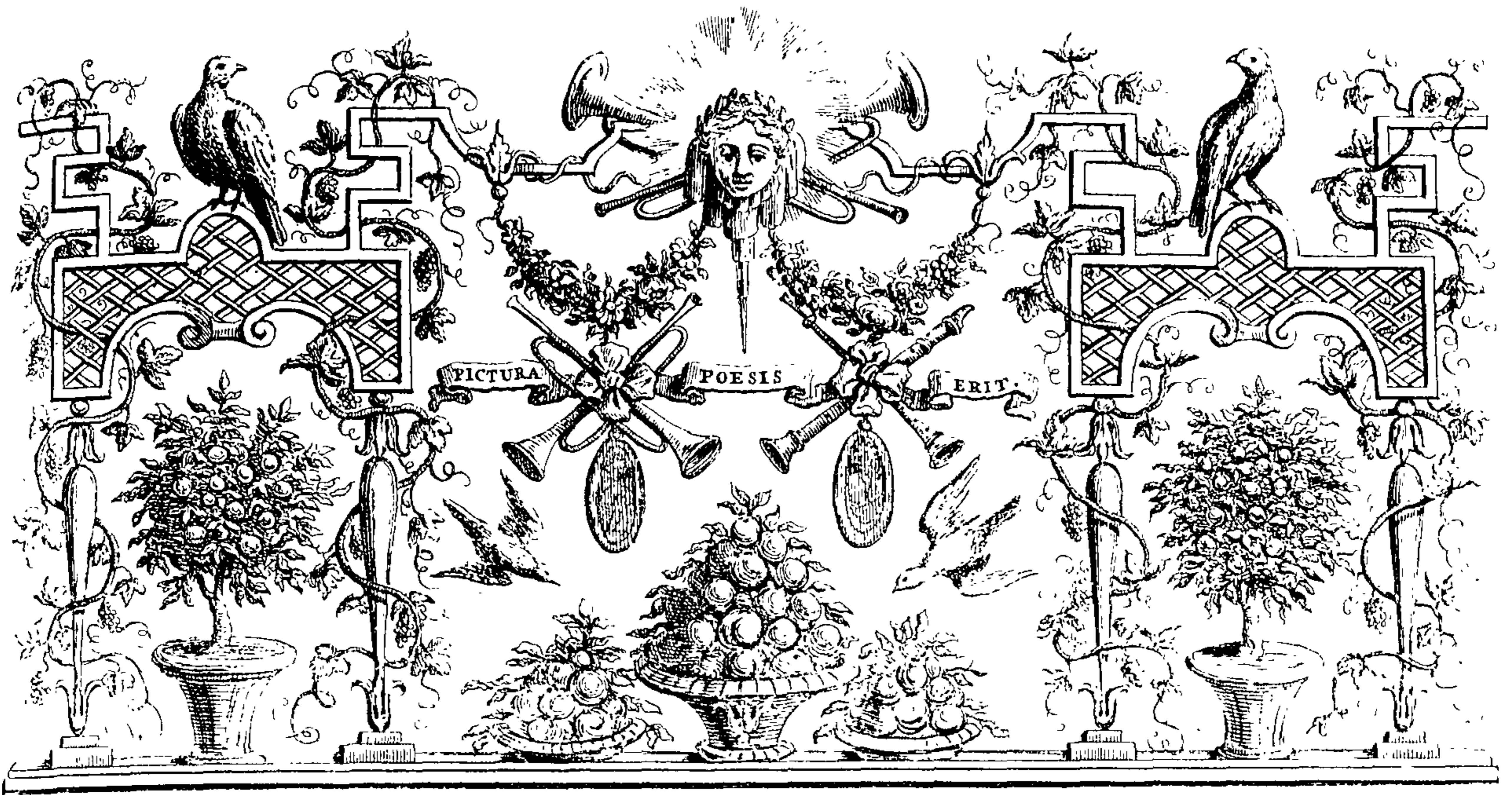
## On a Lady's Singing.

Whence art thou, sweetest, come?  
 The softest notes, and sweetest voice,  
 The sweetest voice, and softest notes,  
 And sweetest notes, and softest voice.

J. Champion Scrip. 1737.

Had Musick impart Breath of tenderest Love,  
 Thou Taste of the Seraphick Joys above,  
 Blest Harmony! which all Mankind approve.

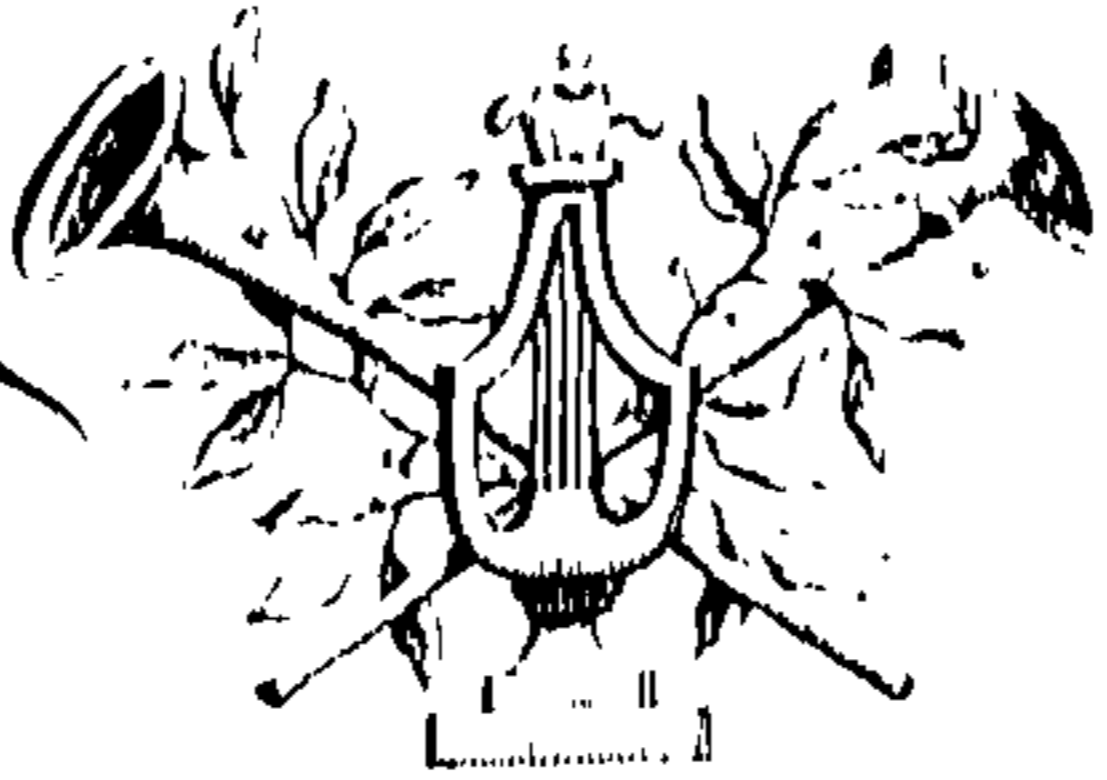




# Poetry.

True Poetry carries its own Conviction along  
 with it, and has native Beauty enough to  
 silence all its Opposers, and dazzle them  
 with over-powering Lustre. Like Insects at  
 Night, it spreads a Circle of Day around it,  
 and undesignedly betrays its own Beauty.

Nathaniel Dove Scripsit.



TO  
 The Author of the  
 Tragedy of Cato.

The Mind to Virtue is by Verse subdu'd;  
 And the true Poet is a publick Good.  
 This Britain feels, while, by your Lines inspir'd,  
 Her Free-born Sons to glorious Thoughts are fir'd.  
 In Rome had you espous'd the vanquish'd Cause,  
 Enflam'd her Senate, and oppos'd her Laws;  
 Your Manly Scenes had Liberty restor'd,  
 And giv'n the just Success to Cato's Sword:  
 O'er Caesar's Arms your Genius had prevail'd;  
 And the Muse triumph'd, where y<sup>e</sup> Patriot fail'd.

Sic honor & nomen divinis vatibus atque  
 Carminibus venit. *Hor.*

Poetry

Poetry has had the general suffrage of all. Ages on its side, and been admir'd even by Barbarians themselves, when all other Traces of Politeness have been effac'd.

Thou know'st Parnassus' sweets the World's delight;  
 And smoothest Streams give always most delight,  
 When Truth's sublime in Verse harmonious roll,  
 Twill into Raptures raise a stonk Soul.

Joseph Champion scripsit.

# Poetry.

Poetick Flights are pleasing Charms we use,  
 Heroick Thoughts and Virtue to infuse.

Poetry is an Art, whose sweet  
 Insinuation might almost convey  
 Pity into resisting Nature, and melt  
 the hardest Soul to the love of Virtue.

Things of deep Sense we may in Prose unfold,  
 But they please best in lofty Numbers told.

(C. Austin, Sir.)  
 ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )



# Painting.

*Of all the Productions of human Ingenuity, of all the Operations, which the Fancy, assisted by the Hand is capable, there is none more excellent or Useful, none more Universally Admired than the Art of Painting.*

*~~~~~*

*Whatever yet in Poetry held True;  
If duly weigh'd, holds just in Painting too;  
Alike from Heav'n congenial first they came;  
The same their Labours, & their Praise y' same;  
Alike, by turns, they touch the conscious heart,  
And Each on Each reflects the Lights of Art.*

*~~~~~*

*It is not without just Ground that the Art of Painting is held in such high Repute: Her Beauties are, & ever will be Entertaining to the Curious, and Nothing more illustrates the Glory of a Nation than her Productions.*

*~~~~~*  
*Champion Scripsit*  
*~~~~~*

# APPRENTICE TO YOUNG PAINTERS.

---

Like Zettus first with trembling hand design  
 Some humble Work, and study line by line : —  
 A Roman Urn, a Grove-encircled Bow,  
 The blushing Cherry, or the bending Flower : —  
 Painsful and slow to Noble Arts we rise : —  
 And long long labours wait the glorious prize.  
 Yet by Degrees your steadier hand shall give  
 A bolder grace, and bid each Object live : —  
 Even Raphael's self, from rude Essays began, —  
 And shadow'd with a Coat his shapely Man.

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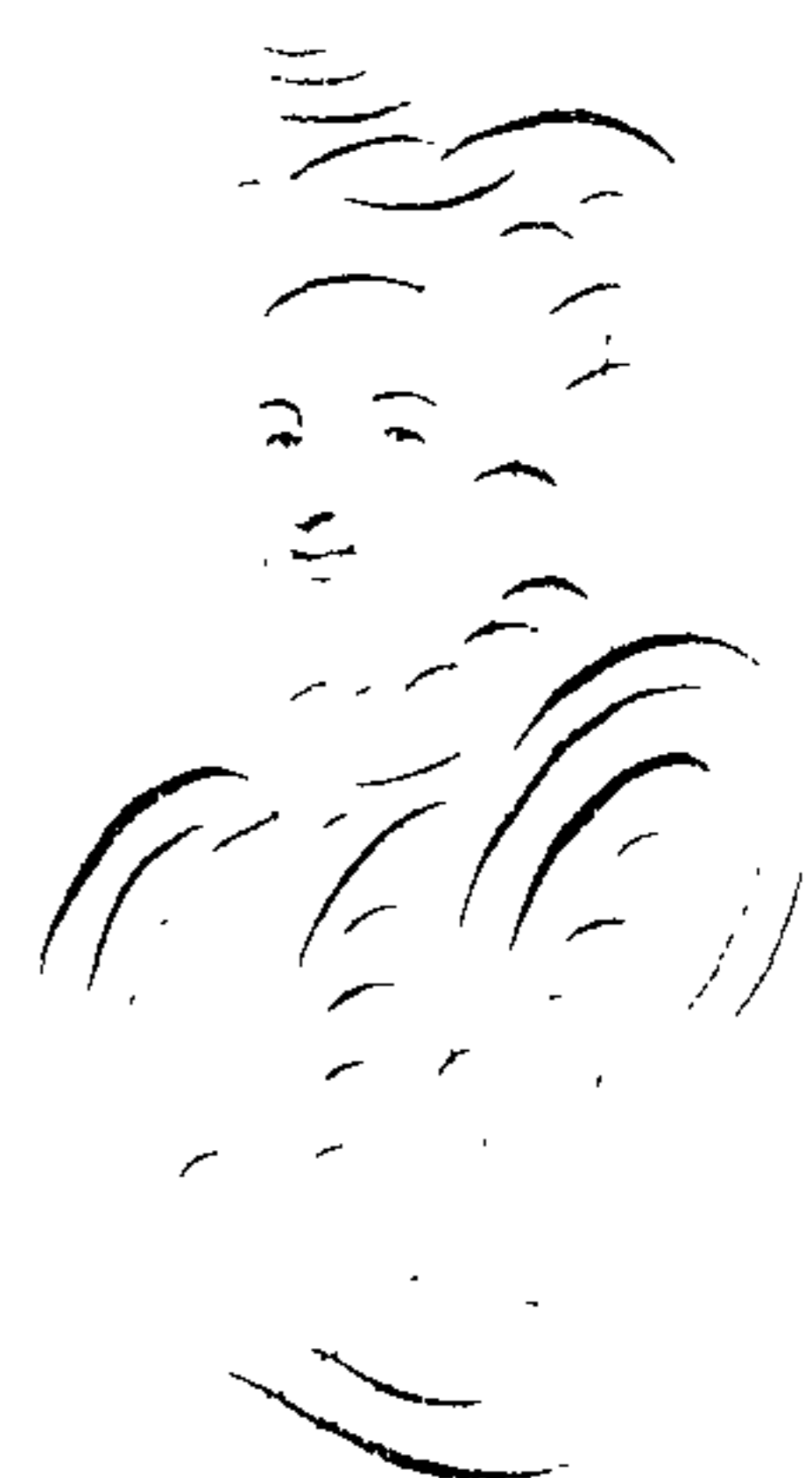
))))))) Stand! — ))))



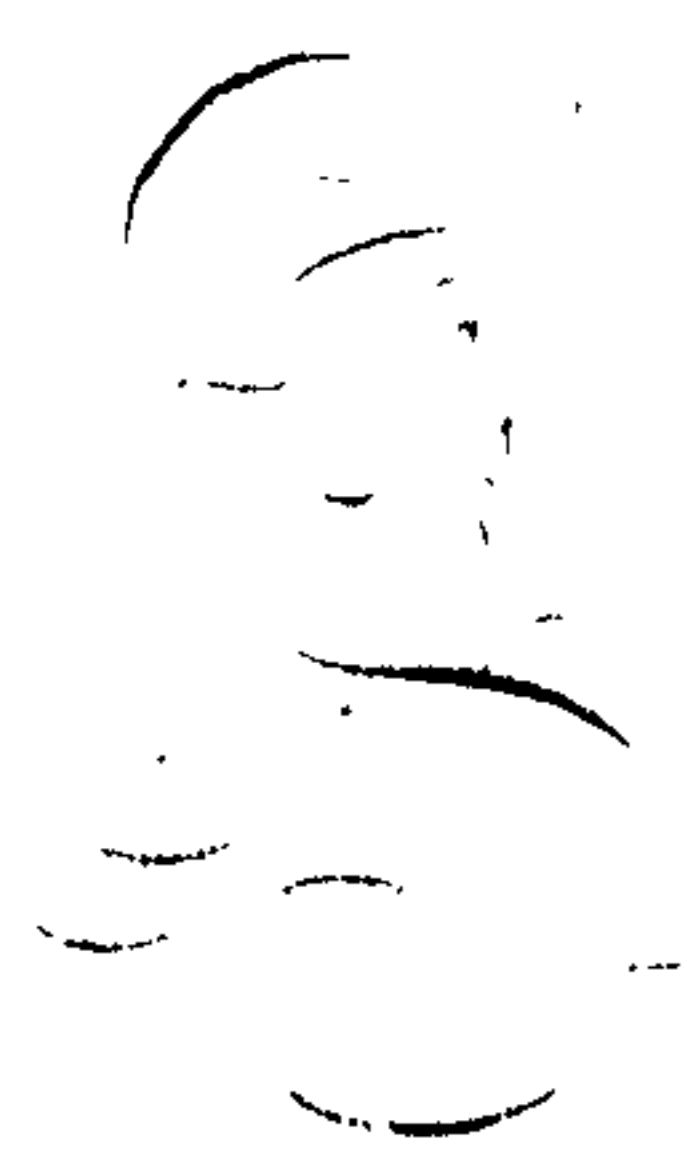
*In Ancient Times, when Painting first began,  
A Pen, or Chalk, thus imitated Man.*



*Long time the Statesmen, then the Pope  
A heavy Sabbath did supremely sleep —  
At length, in Raphael's Age, at once they rose —  
Stretch all their Limbs, & open all their Eyes —  
Thence rose the Roman, & the Lombard Line,  
One Colour'd best, and one did best, & design —  
Raphael's, like Homer's, was the nobler Part,  
But, Milton's Painting look'd like Virgil's Art.*



*By slow Degrees the Painting Art advanced;  
As Man grew polish'd, Picture was improved.*



*J. B. Brooks.*





# Decorum in Painting.

*It was a saying of Xenophon, that Nothing pleases a Man, so much as Decency & Order: And tis a Rule in Horace, which is equally just in Painting as in Poetry.*

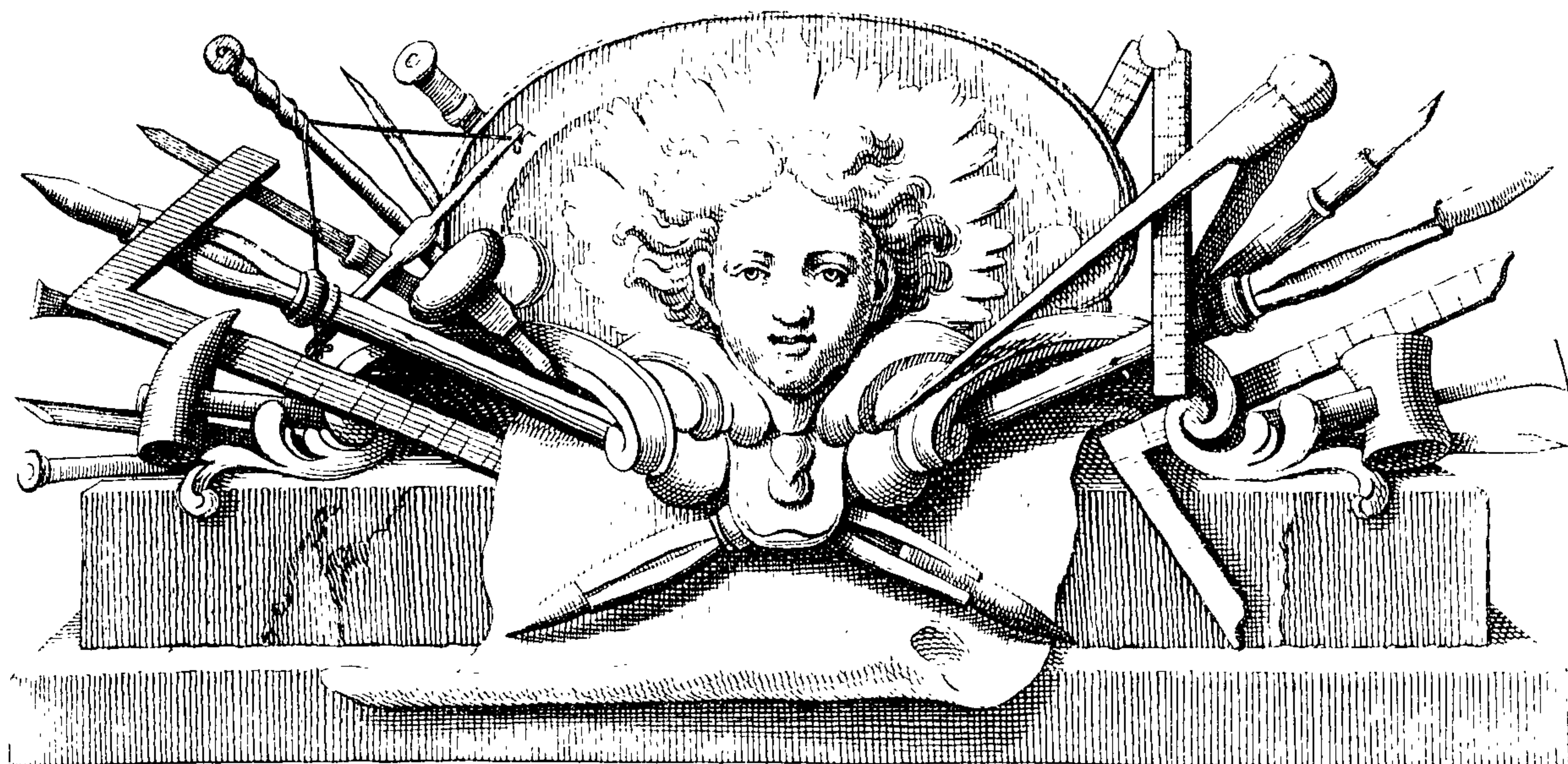
Set all things in their own peculiar place,  
And know, that Order is the greatest grace.

*This good Economy, or distribution of Figures and Lines in their proper places, produces the same Effect, in relation to the Eyes, as a Concert of Musick to the Ears.*

Death. Dove



Script.



G. B.

# SCULPTURE.

Sculpture, too Sacred to be Man's Device,  
 When Moses govern'd, had in Heaven its Rise;  
 Where GOD, to make the useful Mistr'n known,  
 He Carv'd his Laws on Tabulets of Stone;  
 And thus, at once, to Israel did impart  
 His own Commands, and this immortal Art.

*G. Brooks*

*Scipius*

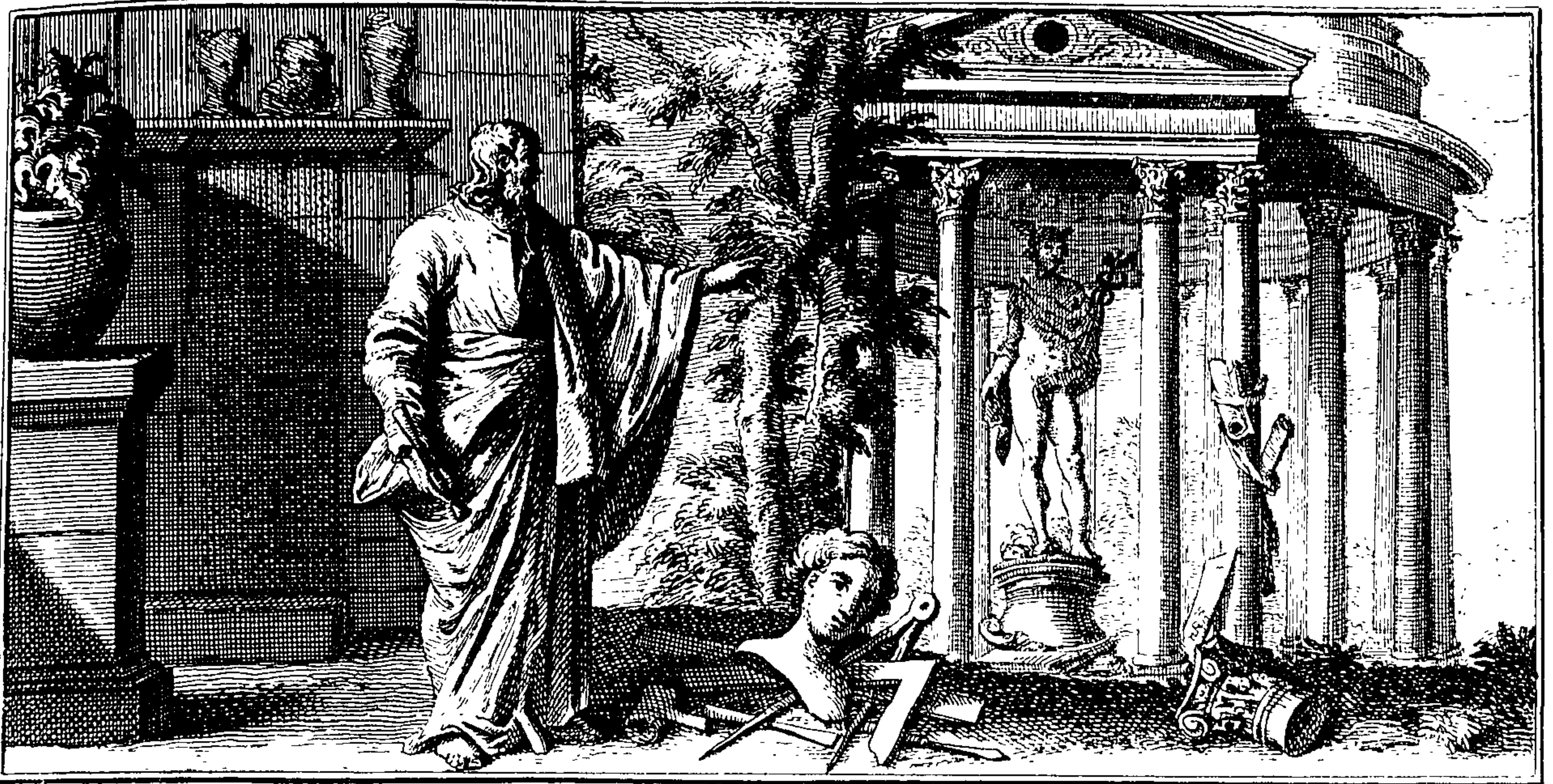
# Carve Sculpture.

Some carve y<sup>e</sup> Trunks, & breathing Shapes beston;  
Giving the Trees more Life than when they grow.

The Ancients are of Opinion that the Labours  
of the Sculptor would have done greater Service to their  
Deities, than those of the Poet. They tell us that the  
great Veneration which the People paid to them, was owing  
to their Statues, and these were of Use to improve the  
Wonders the Poets related of these Gods. The Statue  
of Jupiter Olympus made them more easily give  
Credit to the Fable, that arms him with Thunder-bolt.

The Statues, so well Carv'd, such Life did show,  
Spectators wonder'd why they did not go.

W. Clark Scrip.



THE

# Grecian Carver.

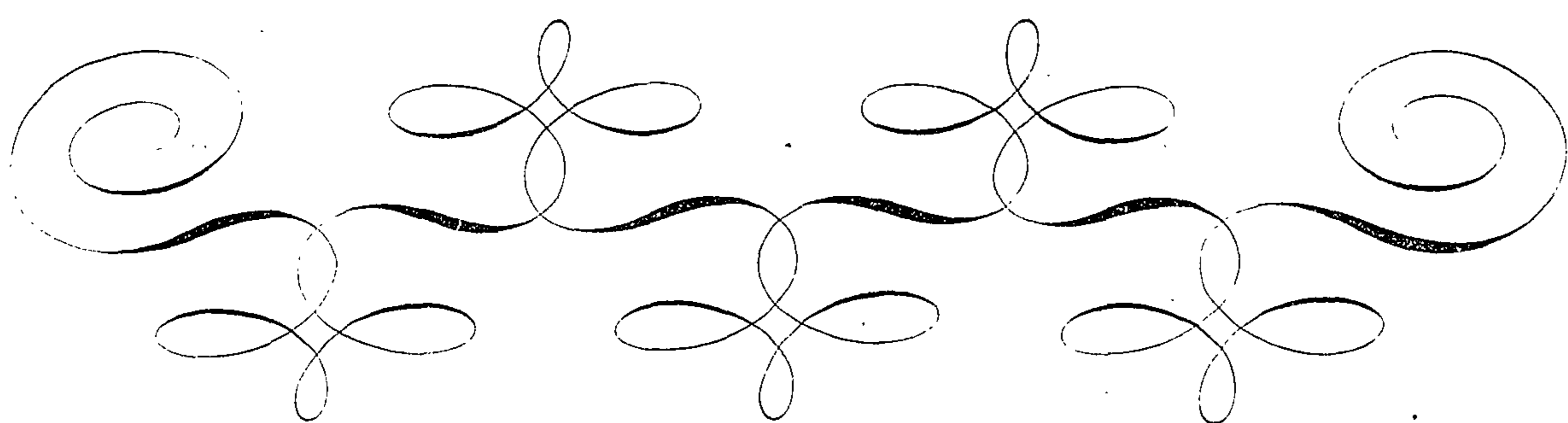
Wise Phidias, thus his Skill to prove,  
 How many a God advanced to prove;  
 And taught the polished Rocks to shew  
 With Arts and Liniments Divine,  
 Till Greece amazed, and half afraid,  
 The Assembled Deities surveyed.

This Wonder of the Sculptor's Hand  
 Produced, his Art was at a Stand:  
 For who would hope, his Time to raise,  
 Or raise his well established Praise,  
 That his high Genius to approve,  
 Had envied the Gods, and came to prove.

He Carv'd in Ivory such a Maid, so Fair,  
 As Nature could not with his Art compare.

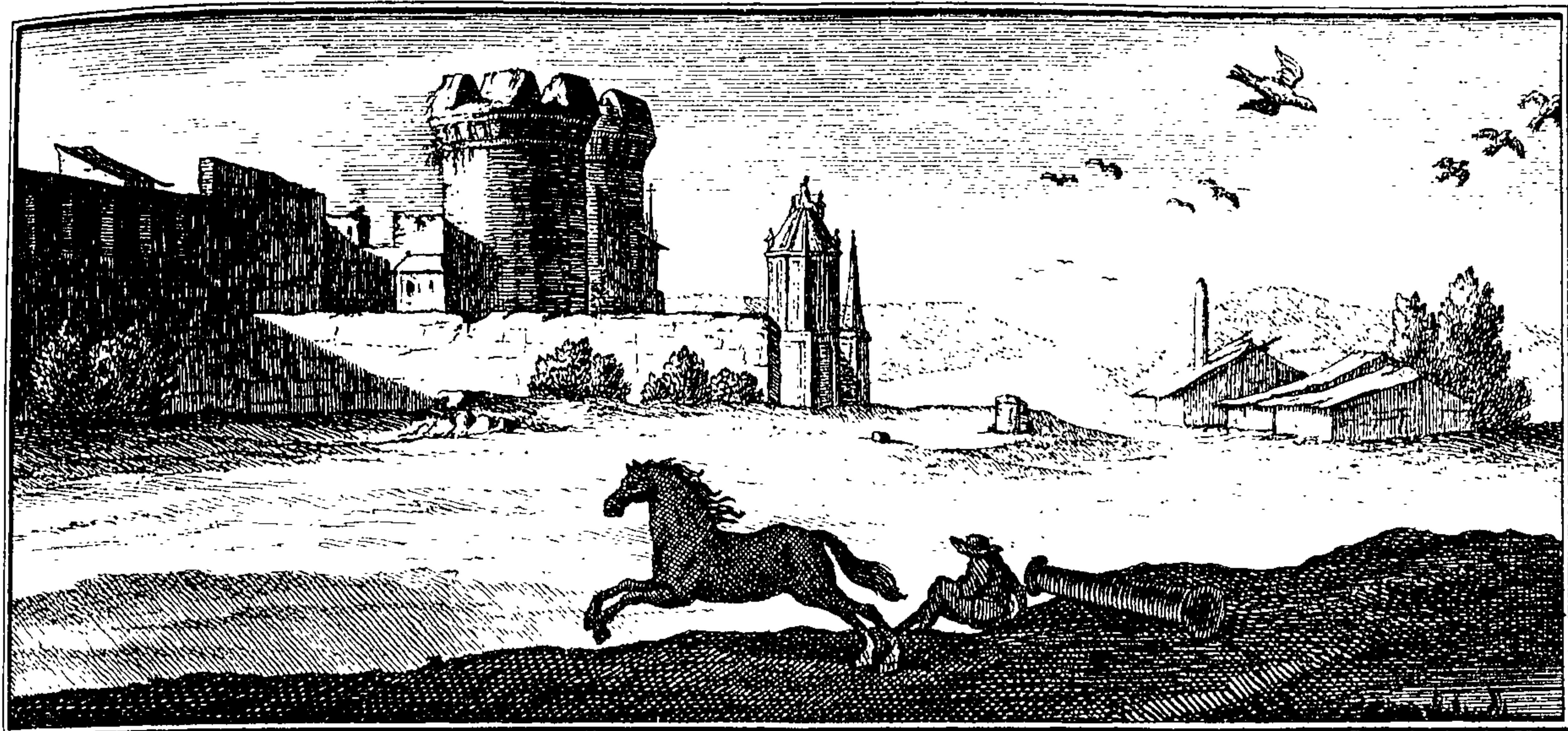
*Culture*

*Whoever Meditates some great Design,  
Let Strength and Nature dawn in every Line;  
Let Art and Fancy full Perfection give,  
And Each bold Figure seem to move and live.*



*The meanest Sculptor in the Emilian Square,  
Can imitate, in Brass, the Nails and Hair;  
Expert in Trifles, and a cunning Tool,  
Able to express y<sup>e</sup> Parts, but not dispose y<sup>e</sup> Whole.*

*Lays Horace  
In his Art of Poetry.*



# Liberty.

The Love of Liberty with Life is giv'n,  
And Life it self's th' inferior gift of Heav'n.

*Liberty seems part of life, but what is life  
is not to stalk about, and draw fresh air  
from time to time, or gaze upon the sun,  
as to be free when Liberty is gone,  
Life grows easy, and has lost its taste.*

'Tis Liberty of Choice that sweetens Life,  
Makes 'n glad Husband + 'n happy Wife.

*W. B. Lusk.*

O N

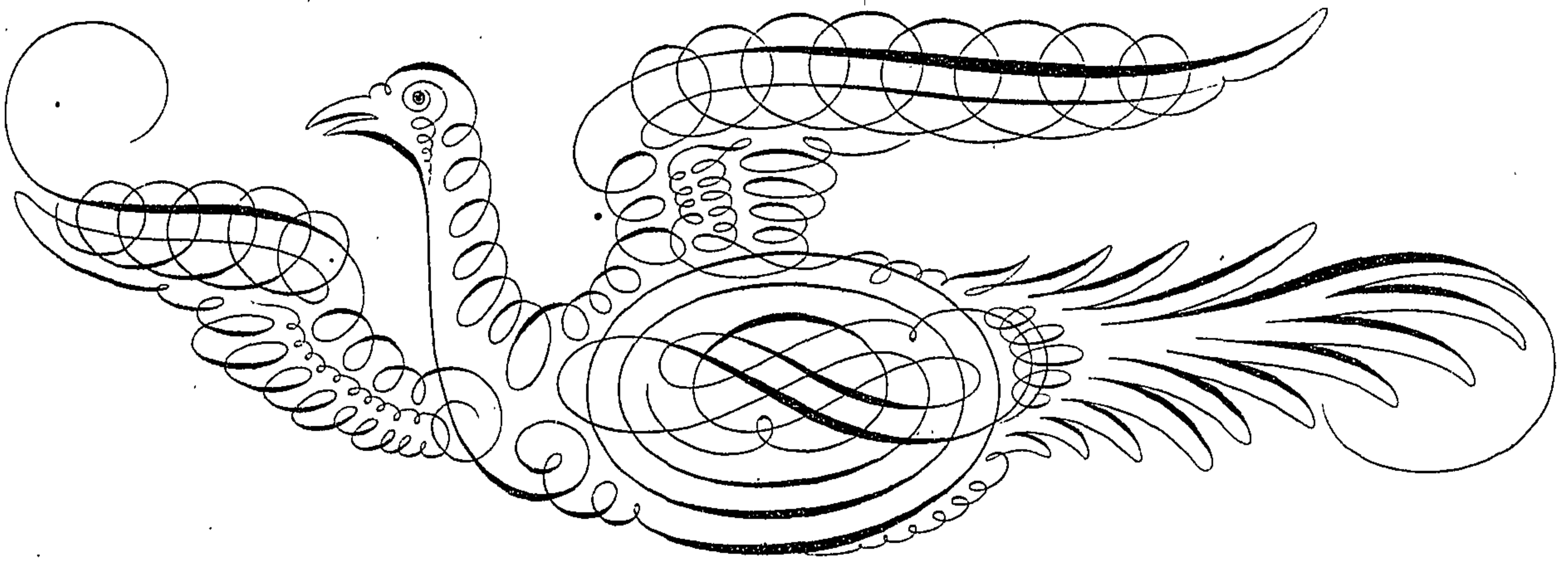
# The British Nation.

Fair Liberty sits Goddess of our Isle;  
 And peaceful Blessings all around her smile:  
 Darkness and Bigotry before her Fly,  
 And Truth and Virtue grow beneath her Eyes.

From British Laws our choicest Blessings come,  
 Honour abroad and Liberty at home. ###

Mark those who deal on Arbitrary Power,  
 And you shall find them either hot-brain'd Youth,  
 Or needy Bankrupts, servile in their Greatness,  
 And Slaves to some, to Lord it o'er the rest.

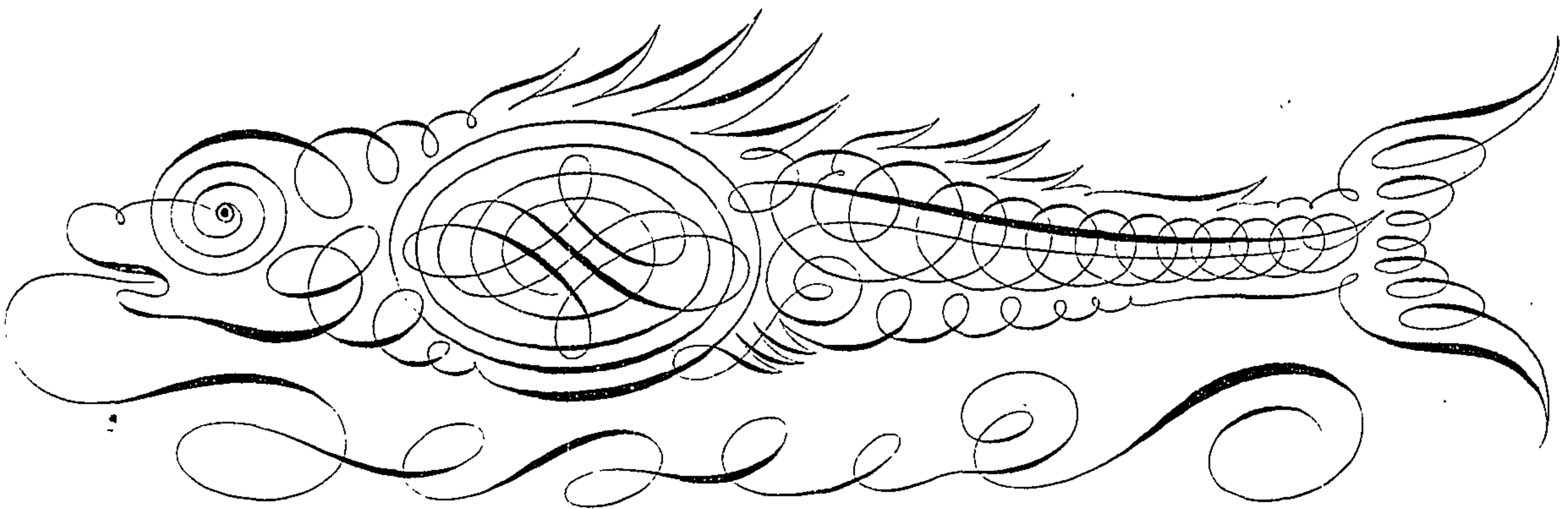
Nathaniel Dove scrip.



LIBERTY.

O Liberty! thou Goddess beavily-bright;  
 Profuse of Bliss, & pregnant with Delight!  
 Eternal pleasures in thy Presence reign,  
 And smiling Plenty leads thy wanton Train.  
 Eas'd of her Load, Subjection grows more light,  
 And Poverty looks chearful in thy Sight:  
 Thou mak'st the gloomy Face of Nature gay,  
 Giv'st Beauty to the Sun, & pleasure to the day.

J. Champion Scripsit.





Liberty.



LIBERTY SHOULD REACH EVERY INDIVIDUAL OF A PEOPLE, AS THEY ALL SHARE ONE COMMON NATURE; IF IT ONLY SPREADS AMONG PARTICULAR BRANCHES, THERE NEED BEIT'SER BE AWARE AT ALL; SINCE SUCH A LIBERTY ONLY AGGRAVATES THE MISFORTUNE OF THOSE WHO ARE DEPRIV'D OF IT, BY SETTING BEFORE THEM A DISAGREEABLE SUBJECT OF COMPARISON?



P. Brooks Scr.

VARIOUS

# Forms of Business,

Relating to

# Merchandise, and Trade.

VIZ.

*Bills of Parcels, Book-Debts, Promissory Notes, Acquittances, Bills of Exchange (Inland and Foreign) Bills of Entry, Commissions, Directions, and Restrictions, Invoices, Accounts of Sale, Accounts Current, Letters on several Occasions, Petitions, Oriental Languages, &c.*

Design'd

*For the Improvement of Youth, in all the Useful Branches of Penmanship;*

And Interspers'd with

*Instructive and Entertaining Topics, for the Amusement of the Curious.*

Being

*The Second Part of the Universal Penman,*

*Written by several Eminent Masters.*



To  
The Merchants, and Tradesmen  
of  
Great-Britain.

Gentlemen,

By the generous Encouragement You have been pleas'd  
to allow Our eminent Penmen; Writing and Accounts, no less  
than Trade & Commerce, are become the Glory of Great-Britain.  
And as, by Your extensive Trading, and frequent Use of the Pen,  
You have increased the Wealth of each particular City, and made this  
Island distinguished and honour'd in all the known Parts of the  
World; therefore, I thought You Gentlemen, the best Judges & Patrons  
of this Part of the Universal Penman, which Consists chiefly of  
Various Forms of Business, designed for the Improvement of Youth  
under Your Care: And hoping this Freedom may be excus'd, I beg  
leave to subscribe my self,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, and  
very humble servant,

London

10 May 1738.

J. Bickham,



# Commerce.

Trade and a well regulated Commerce flourishes by  
 Multitudes, and gives Employment to all its Professors:  
 Fleets of Merchantmen are so many, Squadrons of  
 Floating Shops, that vend our Wares & Manufactures  
 in all the Markets of the World, and with Dangerous  
 Industry, find out Chapmen under both the Tropicks.

Josephus

Then proquam Commercia sunt species of  
 Parent of his, and Parent of Manap  
 By his diffusion, he is all Nations and  
 then in to every Clime, a second Vili.

Champion

Scriptit.

# Bills of Parcels.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup>. the Lady Ashly. —  
Bought of Simon Pindar. —

1738. March 29.

36 China Plates.....	at <sup>s</sup> 3:8 each.	£ 6 : 12 : —
18 Dishes Ditto.....	at <sup>s</sup> 10:6 D <sup>o</sup>	9 : 9 : —
A Tea Table Set compleat.....		3 : 18 : 4
Indian Sprig'd Muslin 1 pes q <sup>t</sup> 14 Yards at <sup>s</sup> 9:— p <sup>y</sup> d <sup>e</sup> .....		6 : 6 : —
Fine Chints 6 pieces.....	at <sup>s</sup> 3:3:6 p <sup>p</sup> d <sup>e</sup>	19 : 1 : —
30 Indian Fans.....	at <sup>s</sup> 2:6 each	3 : 15 : —
		<u>£ 49 : 1 : 4</u>

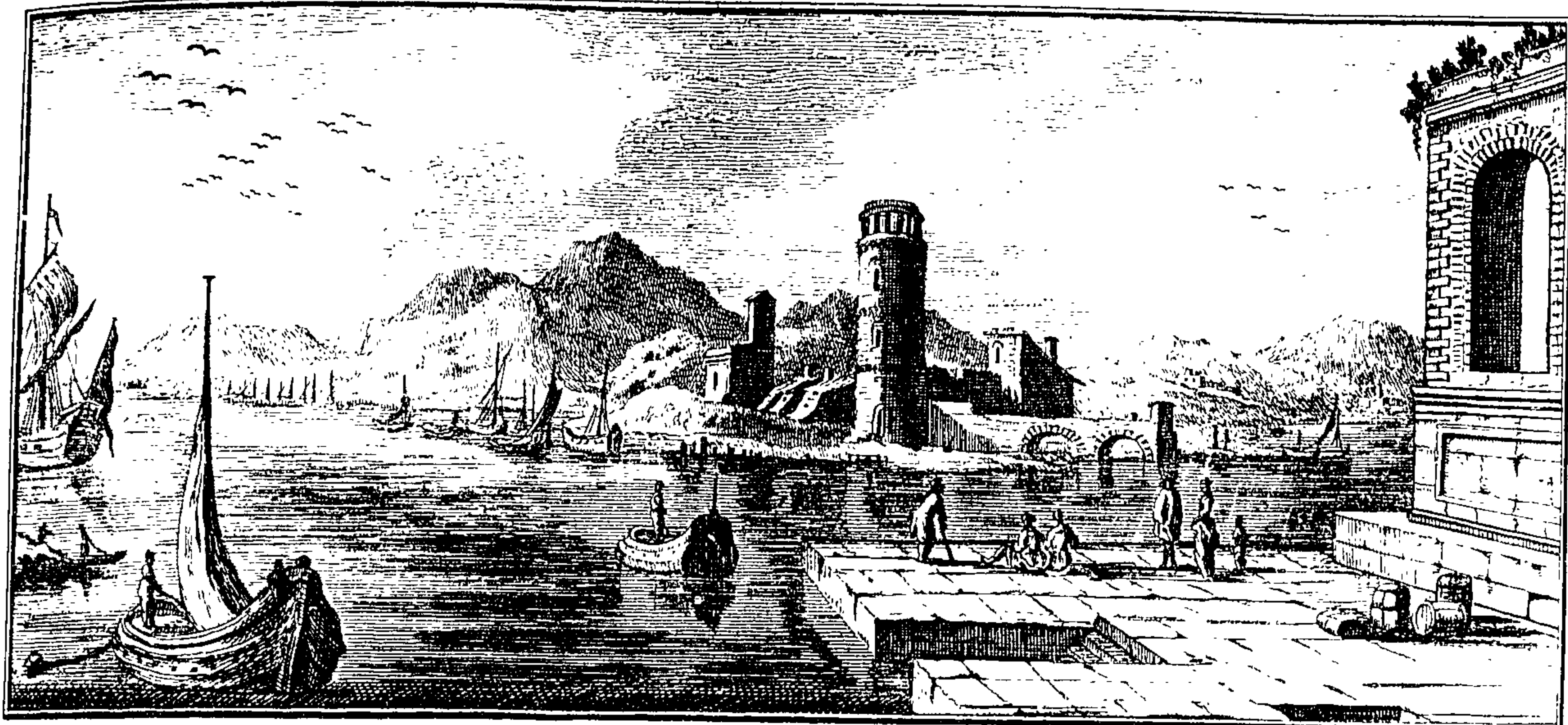
M<sup>r</sup>. David Chambers —

Bought of James Holt. —

1738. —  
April, 19.

15 Pair of Womens Worsted Hose mixt at <sup>s</sup> 5:7 p <sup>p</sup> Pair.....		£ 4 : 3 : 9
23 Ditto of Mens Silk.....	at 14:— D <sup>o</sup>	16 : 2 : —
32 Ditto of Mens Yarn.....	at 3:2 D <sup>o</sup>	5 : 1 : 4
18 Ditto of Norwich Hose.....	at 4:10 D <sup>o</sup>	4 : 7 : —
40 Ditto of Thread.....	at 3:6 D <sup>o</sup>	7 : — : —
26 Ditto of Womens Silk Gloves.....	at 4:8 D <sup>o</sup>	6 : 1 : 4
		<u>£ 42 : 15 : 5</u>

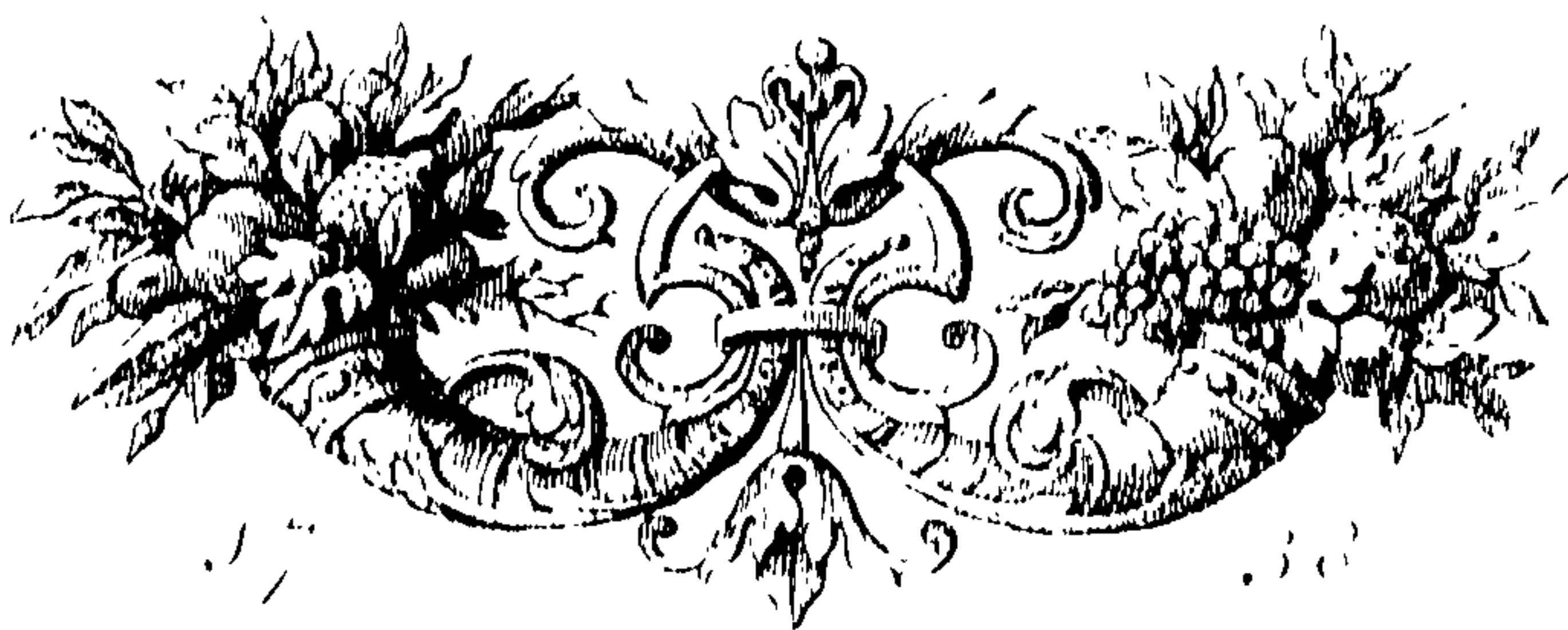
A. Dove Scr. —



# Commerce.

**C**ommerce! Thou mayst the Stars thy Pilots boast,  
 Each Haven is thy Inn, each Prince thy Host;  
 Kings are but Tenants to thy Farms and Thee,  
 O! Glorious Commerce! Landlord of the Sea:  
 Their Sceptral Sway must to the Trident bow,  
 They the Receivers, but the Donor Thou:  
 For Thee Golconda's wealthy Caverns shine,  
 And the rich Mountains of Peru are Thine.

N. Dove



Scriptit.

# Book-Debts. &c.

The R.<sup>t</sup> Honourable the Lord Spiers D.<sup>y</sup>

1738.

To Thomas Noice Upholder. —

April 5, A Rich Crimson Damask Bed faced compleat..... £ 75 . 15 . —

6, A Set of Window Curtains, & Callens Ditto..... 16 . 11 . 8

May 7, Chairs 10, with 2 Armit D.<sup>y</sup> Walnut Tree framed..... 34 . 12 . 6

9, A fine Carpet, Counterpane, and an Otterdown Quilt..... 12 . 10 . —

June 6, A Crimson Velvet Easy Chair, & 2 Stools ditto..... 13 . 7 . 6

13, A Wrought Bed dimitty and Furniture compleat.... 28 . 18 . 4

£ 181 . 15 . —

Her Grace the Dutchess of Ogdinia D.<sup>y</sup>

1738.

To Samuel Acres Cabinetmaker. &

Octo.<sup>r</sup> 3, A Chimney Glass, and a pair of Sconces..... £ 5 . 18 . —

4, A pair of Peer Glasses 72 Inches, in Quilt frames..... 30 . — . 9

10, A pair of Indian Cabinets..... at £ 43 . 10 each, is..... 87 . — . —

12, A fine Indian four leaved Screen, & a Fire Screen..... 17 . 10 . —

Nov. 18, A Book Case w.<sup>th</sup> Glass doors, & a Cover Cupboard d.<sup>y</sup>..... 21 . — . 1

21, A Walnut tree Table, & a set of dressing boxes Japan'd..... 3 . 4 . —

£ 164 . 12 . 10

Joseph Champion Scrip.



# Merchandize.

Merchandize promotes Humanity; as it has open'd and yet keeps up an Intercourse between Nations, far remote from one another in Situation, Customs and Religion; promoting Arts, Industry, Peace and Plenty; by mutual Benefits diffusing mutual Love from Pole to Pole; and teaching the Advantages of Honest Traffick.

Our Trade extends as far as Winds can blow,  
 Or Ships, or Fish, upon the Waters flow.

(A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. )  
 (A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. )



The  
Generous Merchant  
To his  
Friend in Distress.

Sir

I have heard of the Casualties which have involv'd  
you in Extream distress at this Time; and knowing you to be a Man,  
of great Good-Nature, Industry and Probity, have resolv'd to stand by  
you: Be of good Cheer, the Bearer brings with him Five thousand  
Pounds, and has my Order to Answer your Drawing as much more  
on my Account. I did this in hast for fear I should come too late  
for your relief; but you may Value Yo. Self with me to the Sum of  
Fifty thousand pounds; for I can very cheerfully run the Hazard  
of being so much less rich than I am now, to save an honest Man  
whom I love,

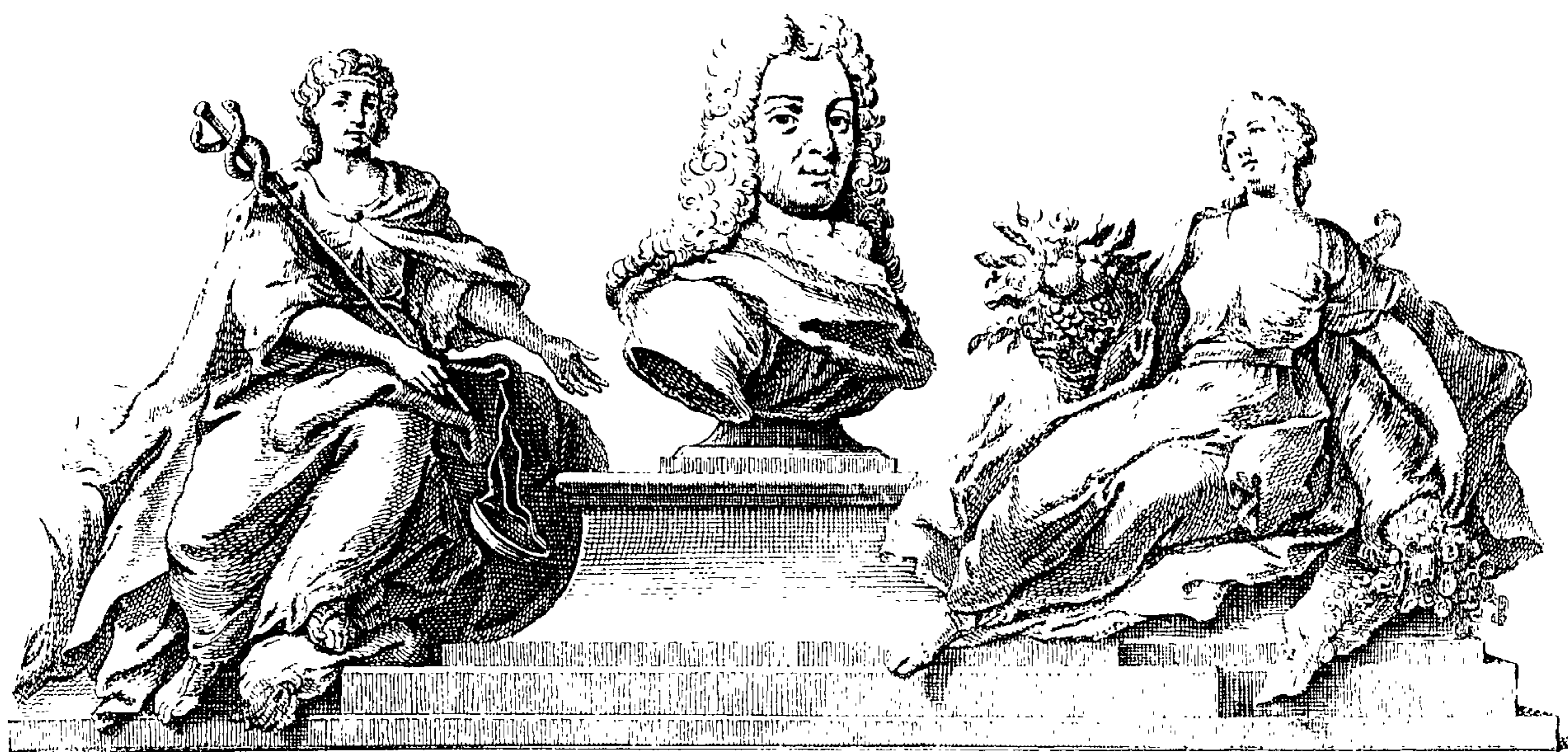
Yours

Your Friend and Servant

Greenwich  
June 26.  
1738.

Samuel Vaux  
Script.

Bank.



T H E

*Honest Merchant;*

O R,

*Thoroughgood to a Friendman.*

*Honest Merchants, as such, may, sometimes contribute to the safety of their Country, as they do at all times to its Happiness, therefore if you should be tempted to any action that has the appearance of Vice or Meanness in it, on reflecting upon the Dignity of our Profession, you may with honest scorn, reject whatever is unworthy of it. And as the Name of Merchant never degrades the Gentleman, so by no means does it exclude him from that Denomination; only take heed not to purchase the Character of Complaisant at the Expence of your Sincerity.*

*Merchants for Traffick form Designs,*

*And give to Britain Indian Mines.*

# A Bricklayer's Bill.

For *Pargiter Fleetwood, Esq*

To James Mainstone for Work & Materials  
in his House on Tower-Hill, London.

1738.

Mar. 28. Bricks.....	25 Thous. <sup>d</sup> .....	at 15:7 p <sup>d</sup> Att.....	£ 19. 9. 7
30. Tiles.....	11 Ditto.....	at 19:5 Ditto.....	10. 13. 7
Apr. 5. Lime.....	28 Bund.....	at 15:11 p <sup>d</sup> Bund.....	22. 5. 8
12. Sand.....	19 Load.....	at 3:10 p <sup>d</sup> Load.....	3. 12. 10
May. 7. Ridge Tiles.....	149.....	at 8:1 p <sup>d</sup> Bund.....	12. —
June. 16. Work for Self..	90 Days.....	at 3: — p <sup>d</sup> diem.....	13. 10. —
— D <sup>o</sup> of Labourer..	90 D <sup>o</sup> .....	at 1:8 Ditto.....	7. 10. —
— D <sup>o</sup> my Man..	90 D <sup>o</sup> .....	at 2:6 Ditto.....	11. 5. —
			£ 88. 18. 8

N. B. A Brick ought to be 9 Inches long,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  broad, &  $2\frac{1}{2}$  thick. 500 Bricks are a Load, a thousand Tiles the same. 25 Bushels are a Hundred of Lime. About 4500 Bricks will make a Rod of Brickwork,  $\text{viz. } 27\frac{1}{4}$  Square Feet, a Brick & a half thick.

J. Champion  
Scripsit.



# CREDIT.

The Merit of the Merchant is above that of all other Subjects. For while he is untouched in his Credit, his Hand writing is a more portable Coin for the Service of his Fellow Citizens, & his Word the Gold of Ophir to the Country wherein he resides.

The most unhappy of all Men, and the most exposed to the malignity or Wantonness of the common Voice, is the trader. Credit is undone in Wagers, the Tradesman's Word is received from one who is more private, & more cruel than the Russian with the Lantern and Dagger.

J. Brooks.

# Sir Andrew Gold and Co.

Bought of the United East-India Co.  
at four Months 27<sup>th</sup> Novem. 1738.

## Pepper, 2 Tons

N <sup>o</sup> 17	10	bags	q <sup>ts</sup>	27	1	18	4	150	
20	10	ditto		24	3	24		138	
				qr	52	1	11	208	
				lb	2	2	8		
				At	19	3	6	at 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per 1	211 : 9

## Red-wood, 2 Tons

N <sup>o</sup> 17	120	boards		10	13			
18	100	ditto		11	12			
				At	22	5	at 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per 1	71 : 10 : 9

## Horn-wood, 3 Bales

N <sup>o</sup> 18	at	3	1	10					
21	2		1	2					
27	28		2	3	19				
				qr	10	3	1		
				lb	1		15		
				At	9	2	11	at 13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per 1	60 : 12 : 9
									379 : 1 : 3

Nathaniel Love, pay



# LABOUR.

*Love Labour; if you do not want it for Food, you may  
 for Physick: It strengthens the Body, invigorates the  
 Mind, and prevents the fatal Consequences of Idleness.*



*In the sweat of thy face, shall thou eat Bread, until thou  
 return unto the Ground, for out of it wast thou taken, for  
 dust thou art, and unto Dust shalt thou return. (Gen. 3. 19.)*

(*E. Austin*)  
 ( ) ( )



(*Scipius*)  
 ( ) ( )

A  
**Carpenter's Bill.**

Conrade Dubois Esq. D<sup>r</sup>

To Henry Sims, For Work & Materials  
 in his House at Menley Park, Surrey.

1738.

	L	s	d	c	p
May 18, Oaken Timber.....12.. Loads ..at 2 : 5 : - a Ton.....	£	33	15	-	-
d <sup>o</sup> .....27, Fir Timber.....35.. Ton.....at 1 : 12 : 10 a Load.....		45	19	4	-
June 11, Oaken Plank.....96.. Feet.....at - : - : 3 1/2 p. Foot.....		1	8	-	-
d <sup>o</sup> .....15, Norway Deals.....590.....at 6 : 15 : - p. Hundred.....		33	3	9	-
d <sup>o</sup> .....29, Sixpenny Nails.....29.. Shovls.....at - : 3 : 10 p. M.....		5	11	2	-
-, Ten Groats Nails.....30.. d <sup>o</sup> .....at - : 14 : 10 d <sup>o</sup> .....		22	5	-	-
July 16, Work for my Self.....90.. Days.....at - : 3 : 4 p. Day.....		15	-	-	-
-, D <sup>o</sup> for J. Man.....90.. d <sup>o</sup> .....at - : 2 : 6 d <sup>o</sup> .....		11	5	-	-
-, Wainscot.....73.. Yds.....at - : 3 : 2 p. Yd. agreed.....		11	11	2	-
-, Double Quarter.....58.. Feet.....at - : - : 4 p. Foot.....		-	19	4	-
	£	180	17	9	-

Note, Deals and Nails are 120 to the Hundred, 50 Feet are a Load, and 40 Feet a Ton of Timber.

A. Dove Scr.

A Lord Mayor

of

LONDON.



# Reputation.

Reputation, Honour, and Preferment are gain'd, retain'd, and maintain'd by Discretion, Sincerity, and Humility; with which till a Man is accommodated and accomplish'd, he is not esteem'd as a worthy Member in a Commonwealth.

*Reputation, which is the Portion of every Man who would live with the knowing and elegant Part of Mankind, is as stable as glory if it be as well founded. If common Cause of human Society is thought to be concern'd when we hear a Man of good Behaviour calumniated:*



East India House: <sup>the</sup> 25. Septem<sup>r</sup>. 1738.

Sir Anthony Dealmuch

Bought of the United East India Comp<sup>ys</sup>

At a publick Sale, 2 Lots of Callico, and 2 Lots of  
Muslin, on a Discount of £ 6 p<sup>r</sup> Cent.

Contents viz

Lot, 20, Containing 150 Pieces Callico of the Wager  
At £ 7 . 18 . 6 p<sup>r</sup> Piece ..... £ . 1188 . 15 . -

Lot, 54, Containing 150 Pieces D<sup>o</sup> of the Berwick  
At £ 8 . 15 . 6 p<sup>r</sup> Piece ..... £ . 1316 . 5 . -

Lot, 95, Containing 150 Pieces Muslin of the Bolton  
At £ 10 . 11 . 7 p<sup>r</sup> Piece ..... £ . 1586 . 17 . 6

Lot, 109, Containing 150 Pieces D<sup>o</sup> striped of the Nassau  
At £ 13 . 17 . 4 p<sup>r</sup> Piece ..... £ . 2080 . - . -

£ 6171 . 17 . 6

The 29<sup>th</sup> Septemb<sup>r</sup>. 1738

Charles Simonds, Broker

Dove Scrip<sup>t</sup>



## Business.

I'm sent the *Gentils* of the *British* Isle;  
 Your long bewild'ed Thoughts to Unbequite  
 Enrich your *Selves*, may *Britain* smile in Peace,  
 Your proper *Business* is your *Trade* increase;  
 The *Sea*'s your native Strength, Fish is y<sup>r</sup> *Wealth*;  
 Another *Project* you • Amuse your *Self*;  
 Employ your *Spies* in fishing up that *Car*;  
 To fill your *Chequer*, and secure your *Shoar*;  
 • *Herrings*, *Whales*, the *Wine* is given you;  
 • Search them they are your *happier* *W*.  
 • In wooden *Halls* reign *Monarchs* of the *Sea*;  
 • And stretch *Commerce*, *Conquest* as you please.

A. Dove Scrip.

# Letters of Business.

Mr James Ellis

Coventry Jan. 2<sup>th</sup> 1738.

I have yours of the 23<sup>th</sup> past, with the  
Acco<sup>t</sup> inclosed; I shall by the next Post remit you a Bill for £127. and  
desire you to send me the next return, by Job Hill, 3 p<sup>s</sup> of Superfine Grey-  
Broad-Cloth; and 3 p<sup>s</sup> of Holland about 8.6 p<sup>s</sup> Ell.

To Mr James Ellis  
in Cheapside London.

I am  
Your humble Servant,  
William Smith

Mr William Smith

London Jan. 9<sup>th</sup> 1738.

Yours of the 2<sup>d</sup> Instant I received as also of the 4<sup>th</sup> with  
a Bill for £127. which is paid, and placed to Your  
Acco<sup>t</sup>. I have this day sent by Job Hill, accord<sup>g</sup> to yo<sup>r</sup> Order.

3 p<sup>s</sup> Superfine Grey Cloth q<sup>t</sup> 108 Yds at 16 p<sup>s</sup> Yd. £ 86. 8. -  
3 p<sup>s</sup> fine Holland ..... q<sup>t</sup> 47 Ells at 8.6 p<sup>s</sup> Ell. .... 19. 19. 6  
£ 106. 7. 6

To  
Mr William Smith  
Draper at Coventry.

Your humble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
James Ellis

# Success.

Success, the Mark no mortal Hit,  
 Or surest Hand can always hit.  
 For whatsoe'er we perpetrate,  
 We do it by Fate.  
 Which disinherits,  
 For spite of Merits,  
 Great success to Sons,  
 Of great resolution,  
 Nor do we of forth  
 Events, still Worth  
 But some and in their stead  
 Fortune and Covardice succeed. Hud Canto I

**THE**  
**United Penmen**  
**FOR**  
**Forming the Man**  
**OF**  
**BUSINESS.**  
 Printed for and sold by G. Bickham.

G. Bickham Decit.

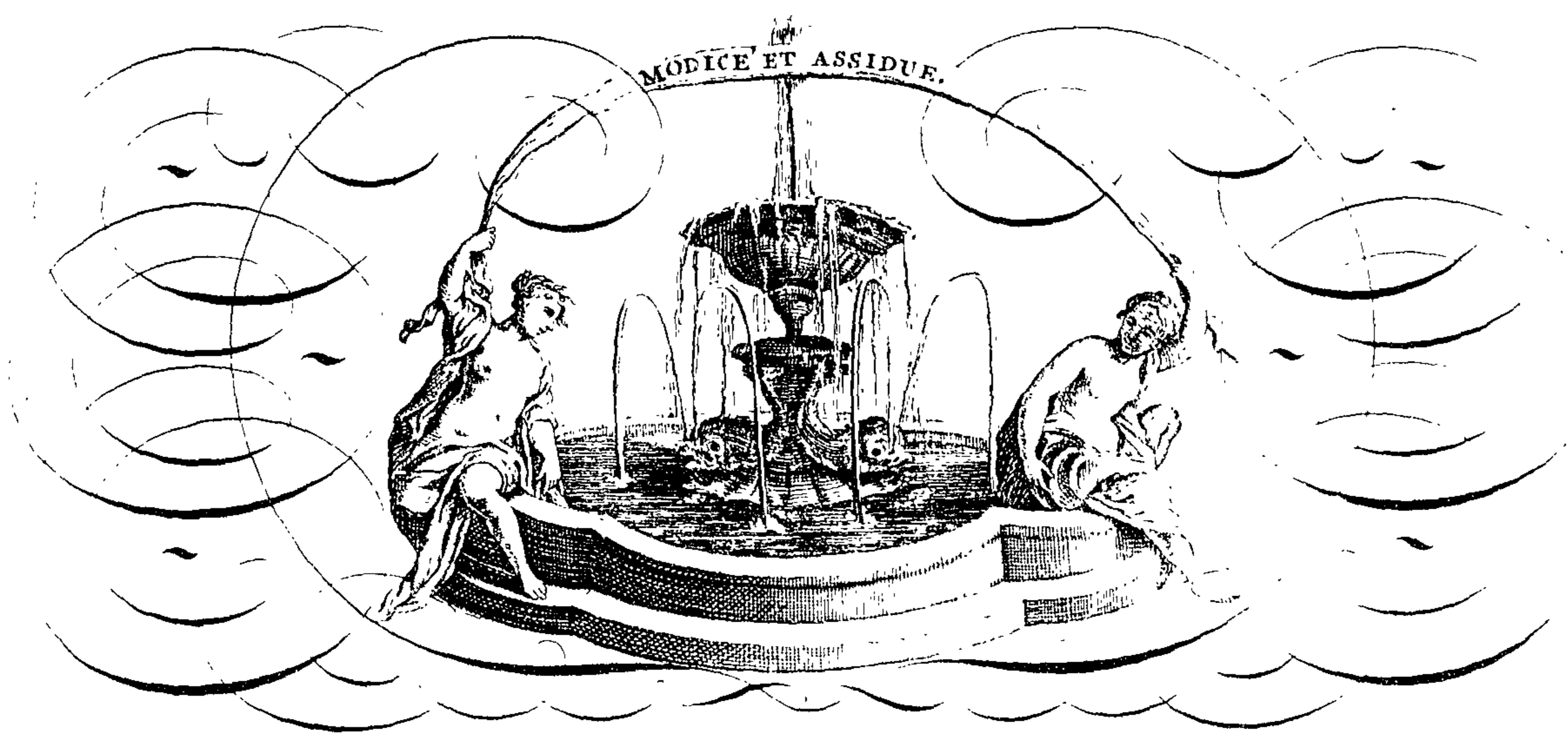
# Business.

*How bright does the Soul grow with Use and  
Business? With what proportion'd sweetness  
does that Family flourish, where but one Labo-  
rious Guide steers an order'd & regular Course.*

When thou hast BUSINESS of concern to do;  
With Prudence Act, and Resolution too;  
Under whose Conduct you will seldom fail,  
Wisdom and Courage join'd, must needs prevail.

*In my Opinion, that Man may be truly said  
to love, and enjoy his Soul, who giving his Mind  
to Business, pursues a Reputation by some  
commendable, Famous Action or honest Art.*

Jo. Champion Scr.



# Success in Business;

## Or, the Arts of Thriving.

*The Arts to be used as means of thriving in the World, are no other than those of an ingenious, Industry and unapproachable Integrity, the two best, & most solid Bases of a prosperous Condition.*

*When Business calls us to unfurl the Sails,  
 And o'er the Surface send before the Gales,  
 Presence of Mind, and Courage in Distress,  
 Are more than Armies to procure Success,  
 The Sire of Gods and Men, by his Decree,  
 Forbids our Plenty to be bought with Ease.*

*Providence is commonly thought to be the best Rewarder of industrious Persons, that the more laborious they are in their Employments, the more they thrive and are blessed in them.*

Would'it thou be Rich be Diligent.

Bickham

Sculpsit.

# Letters of Credit.

Sir — London. Nov. 2, 1738.

The Bearer M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Holt, being on his Travels, may have Occasion for Money. Please to furnish him as his Occasions require, taking his Receipt, and your Draughts for the Value shall receive due Honour, from

M<sup>r</sup> J. Boitard,  
Banquier, a Paris. —

Your humble servant,  
M<sup>r</sup> H. Cash.

Sir — Paris, 5 Decem. 1738.

The Bearer M<sup>r</sup> J. Holt, will have Occasion for twenty Pounds, therefore request you would advance him the said Sum, or pay it, but as he shall request, you take up Bill on me for the same Sum. —

To M<sup>r</sup>  
John Holt, Merchant,  
in London. —

Your most hum<sup>l</sup> servant,  
Louis D'Orléans.

# A Letter of Credit.

Sir, London. Sep. 2. 1738.

Please to furnish the Bearer Mr. John Mannwell, the  
Sum of Twenty Pounds, as he shall require the same, &  
place it to my Account, for which this Letter of Credit  
with his Receipt shall be your Voucher and Warrant,  
giving upon Payment a Fine or two of Oldvice, to

Your real Friend  
and humble Serv.

W. Mich. James  
Merch. in Hull. Sam. Standfast.

Received of Mr. Nicholas James a Sum of Twenty Pounds  
of Mr. Sam. Standfast and being paid of 2/6 for the said Sum  
1 20 J. M. Mannwell.

W. Clark. Sep. 2. 1738.



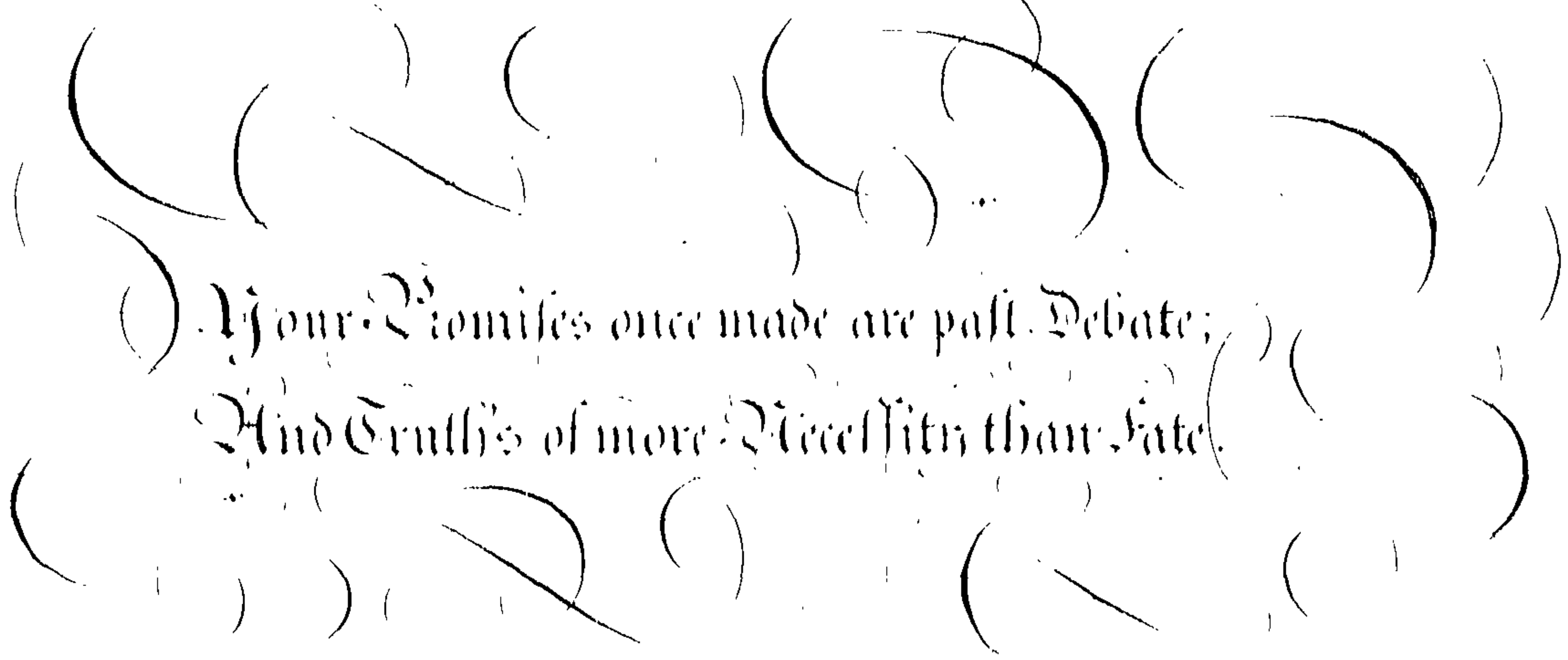


# Promises.

---

Let your Promises be sincere; and so  
 Prudently considered as not to exceed  
 the reach of your Ability; He who  
 Promises more than he is Able to  
 Perform is False to himself; and  
 he who does not Perform what he has  
 Promised, is a Traytor to his Friend.

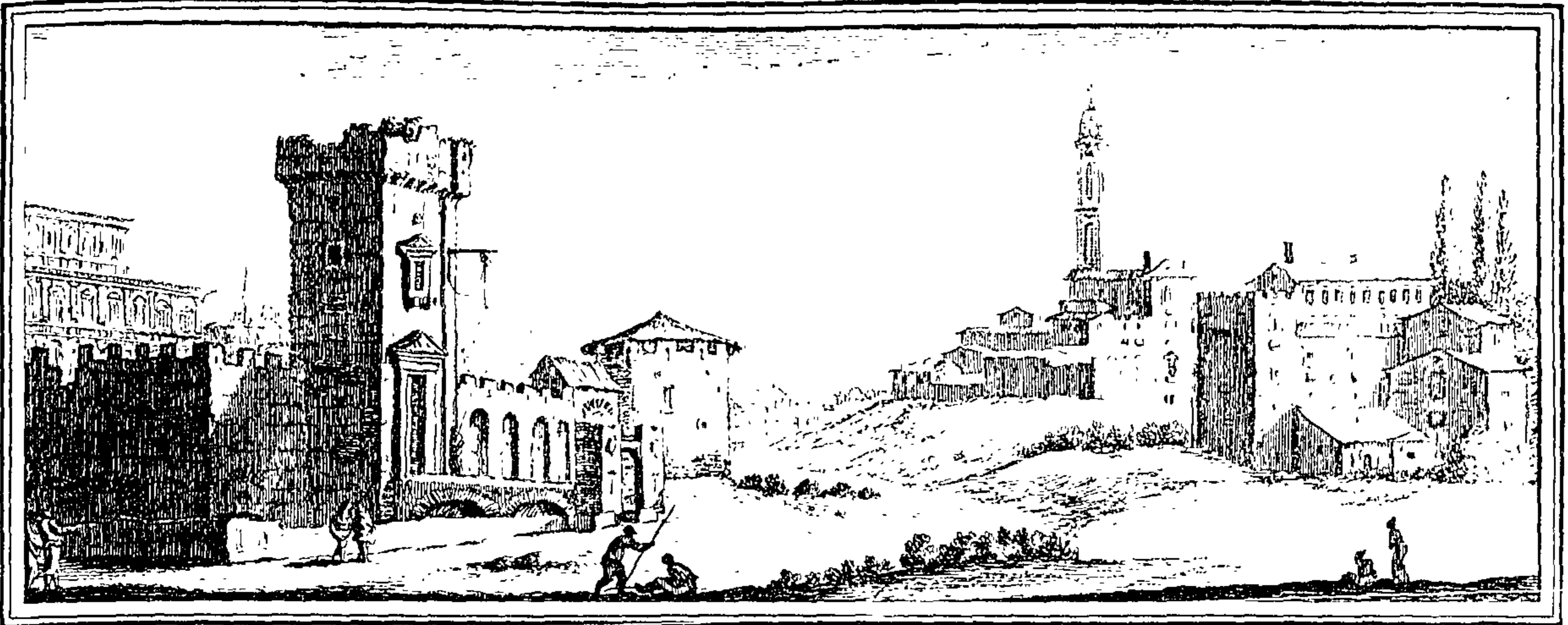
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Your Promises once made are past Debate;  
 And Truth's of more Necessity than Fate.

A. D. 1700.

## A City of good Repute. ( ( ( ( (



## Reputation, and the Credit of the Merchant.

*Good Name in Man or Woman  
 Is the immediate jewel of our Souls.  
 Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing,  
 'twas mine, 'tis his, & has been. Slave to thousands.  
 But he that filches from me my Good Name,  
 Robs me of that which not Crutches him,  
 & And makes me poor indeed.*

By untouch'd Credit and by foreign Trade,  
 The Honest Merchant eminent is made;  
 In Words sincere, in Actions just and fair,  
 He makes his Credit the effect of CARE.



# A General Letter of Credit.

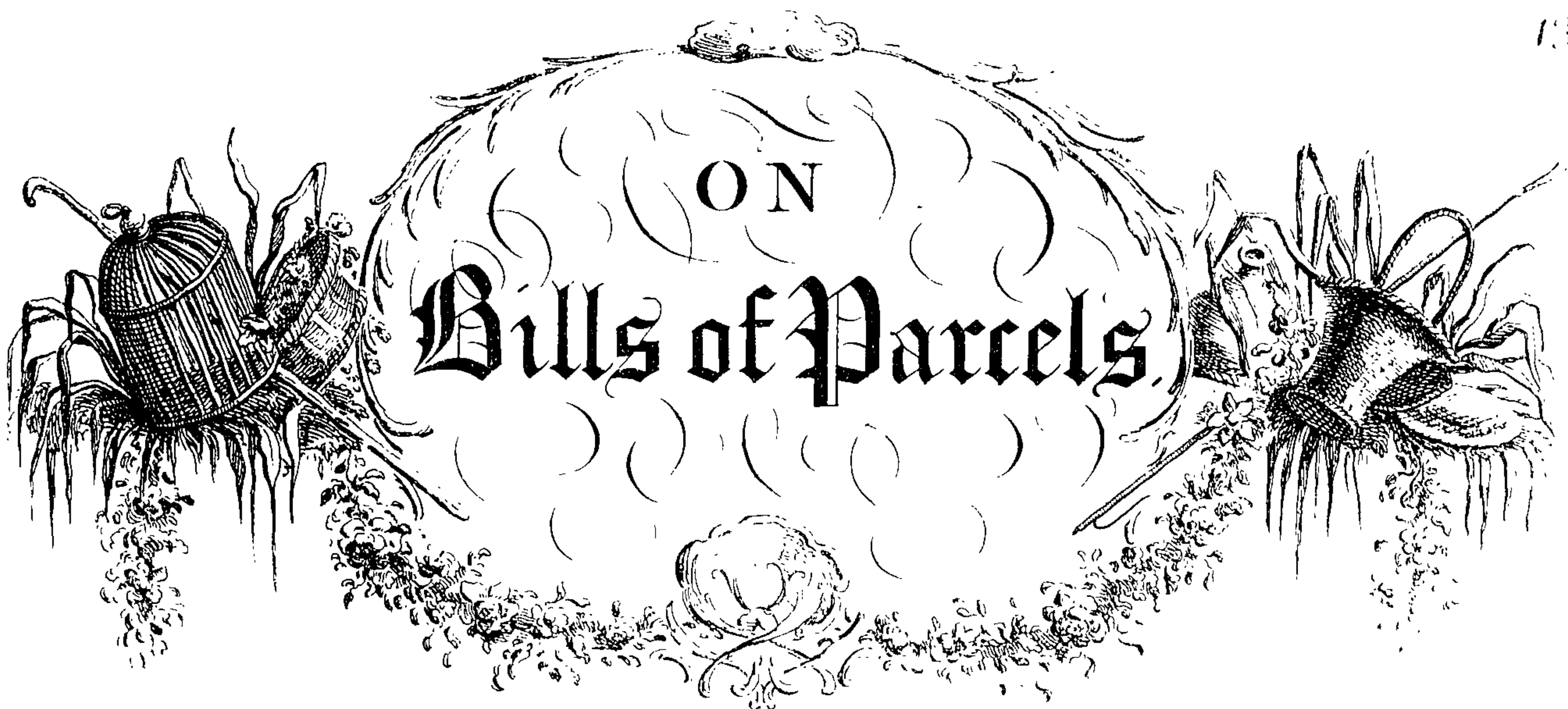
Paris, Feb. 3. 1730.

The Bearer, M<sup>r</sup> Stephen Augustus, one of his  
 Britannick Majesties Messengers, being Order'd to  
 Constantinople, will have Occasion for Money to de-  
 pay his Charges, &c. please to furnish him w<sup>th</sup> the  
 sum he shall require at judgment, taking his Receipts,  
 and yo<sup>r</sup> Draughts for y<sup>e</sup> Value, shall receive due Monies  
 therefrom.

Mons<sup>r</sup> Mons<sup>r</sup> Solonget.  
 Bayle à Vicomte.

Y<sup>r</sup> very O<sup>b</sup>edient  
 Servant  
 P. Lemax.

Joseph Champion.  
 Secrétaire.



When Goods are sold by one Person to another, the Particulars are wrote in a Bill, with the Price of each, Pound, Yard, &c. and the Amount at the End of the Line, and when all the Particulars are set down, and the several Sums they come to placed in Order, one under another, then add them together, and place the Total at the Bottom. This is what is meant by a Bill of Parcels, and is generally given by every Trader to the Buyer, the Form of which is as follows.

M <sup>r</sup> . John Saunders					
1738	Bought of Messrs Gill & Comp <sup>rs</sup>				
Sept 15	Sugar	2	11	at 1 13 p <sup>er</sup>	29 1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Raisins	3	Barrels	at 1 11 d <sup>rs</sup>	21 2 3
	Peas	1	Barrel	at 3 10 d <sup>rs</sup>	3 3 6
	Stygian	1	Barrel	at 3 12 d <sup>rs</sup>	6 18 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Beestons	1	Cask	at 1 10 d <sup>rs</sup>	1 10 - 1/4
					65 4 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

# Bills of Parcels.

M<sup>r</sup> Leonard, Newnan

Bought of Samuel Jones.

1738.

June 19. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards of Yorkshire Cloth	at 6. 6.	p <sup>er</sup> Y <sup>ard</sup>	3	8	3
7 ditto of fine Spanish Cloth	at 16. 3		5	13	9
6 ditto of fine Grey Cloth	at 15. 9		4	14	6
5 ditto of superfine Span Cloth	at 18. 6		4	12	6
31 ditto of livery, scarlet Cloth	at 13. -		20	3	-
			38 . 12 . -		

Received at y<sup>e</sup> same time the full Contents.

S<sup>amuel</sup> Jones.

M<sup>r</sup> the Road - Bought of William a yard

1738.

July 25. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  Yards of Yorkshire Cloth

at 6. 6. p<sup>er</sup> Y<sup>ard</sup>

3 8 3

5 13 9

4 14 6

4 12 6

20 3 -

38 12 -

W<sup>illiam</sup> Dove Ser.



## Promissory Notes.

*A Promissory Note mentioning Order is indorsible from one Person to another; which is done by the present Possessor's writing his Name on the Back of it, and delivering it up to the Party, to whom he intends to assign over his Property therein. —*

*It is unnecessary to have a Promissory Note payable to Bearer indorsed, if you are satisfi'd the Note is good: And if a Note be indorsed, it is necessary to write a Receipt thereon, to prevent its being negociated, after it is paid and deliver'd up. —*

*If the Drawer of a Note refuses Payment, the Note is good against the Indorser. — The delivering up a Promissory Note to the Person who sign'd it is a sufficient Voucher of its being paid, nor is there any Occasion of writing a Receipt thereon. —*

*Promissory Notes, and Book-Debts, if not legally demanded in six Years, cannot be recover'd by Law: And if you keep a Promissory Note upon Demand, in your own Hands above three Days, and the Person it's upon should fail, the Loss will be your own; but if he fail within the three Days it will light on the Person that paid it you. Let all Notes be made for Value receiv'd, and in the Form of these that follow.*

G. Bickham Fecit.

# Promissory Notes.

( ) Promise to pay to Mr. William Benson or Order on demand, Twelve pounds, Value Received the 23. of March 1738.

£ 12. --- ( ) John Bonner.

( ) Promise to pay to Mr. Charles Davis, or Bearer, on demand, Five pounds, for Value Reced. the 31. of May 1739. -

£ 5. --- ( ) Wm Johnson.

( ) Promise to pay to Mr. Conraic Masters, or Order, Three Months after date, Fifty pounds per Statute. Received Humphrey's hand this 29. of April 1739. -

£ 50. --- ( ) George Honeywood.

— J. Dove Sculp. —

To  
 Mr. Geo. Bickham.

Sir  
 As you have desired my Advice and Assistance, in the second part of your Universal Penman, which is intended to comprise a Variety of Useful Scripts practiced by Merchants and Tradesmen; I am of Opinion that many of them ought to be Specimens of that Manner of Writing which is most proper for y.<sup>e</sup> ready-Dispatch of Business, a Thing much wanted, and of such general Concern, that it justly claims the Regard of the publick: And I think that a Running Hand of this Nature is better adapted, and has a more Natural Tendency to Expedition than that which is commonly written after a formal Roundness; and if sometimes tis Ornamented with a few Loose Strokes performed by Command of Hand, & judiciously dispos'd, it will have still a more agreeable Effect. I am

21<sup>st</sup> Nov.  
 1738.  
 21<sup>st</sup> Nov.  
 1738.

Your very humb. Serv.  
 W. Bland.



# A Bill of Debt.

Memorandum, That I Thomas Simpson, of the parish of S. Dunstan in the East, Citizen and Saddler of London, do owe and am indebted to Simon Johnson, of the said place Grocer, the sum of Forty pounds, of good and lawful Money of Great Britain, which sum I promise to pay to the said Simon Johnson, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at, or upon the tenth Day of September next ensuing the Date hereof: In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this second Day of December, in the Year of our Lord, one Thousand, seven hundred, and Thirty eight.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered:

(being first legally Stamp'd)

in the presence of,

Amos Himo,

Sam. Jacobs.

Thomas Simpson.

Emanuel Austin Scriver, 1738.



*With a vicious Companion it's hard  
to retain Innocence, be therefore very  
cautious in chusing your Company.*

The Pen an Instrument tho' small,  
Is of great Use and Benefit to all.  
Trust rather to your Fingers Ends,  
Than to the Promises of Friends.

*Be very cautious how you become Security  
for any one, especially beyond your Ability.  
He that is Security for a Stranger, shall smart  
for it, and he that hateth Suretyship is, sure.*

Joseph Champion sculpit 1738.

# Bankers Notes.

( ) L. 30. ( ) —

I Promise to pay to the Honourable John Wash Esq<sup>r</sup> or Bearer, on Demand, two hundred and twenty pounds. —

London the 27<sup>th</sup> Day of March 1739.

For Robinson, Watts, & Self, —

( )  
L 220. — — —

( ) Abraham & Inns.

1. 56.

( ) I Promise to pay to M<sup>r</sup> Timothy Comings, or Bearer, on Demand, three hundred twenty seven pounds ten shillings and six pence, for my Master James & Robins, —

( )  
L 327. 10. 6

( ) Charles Banks

( ) L. 02. ( ) —

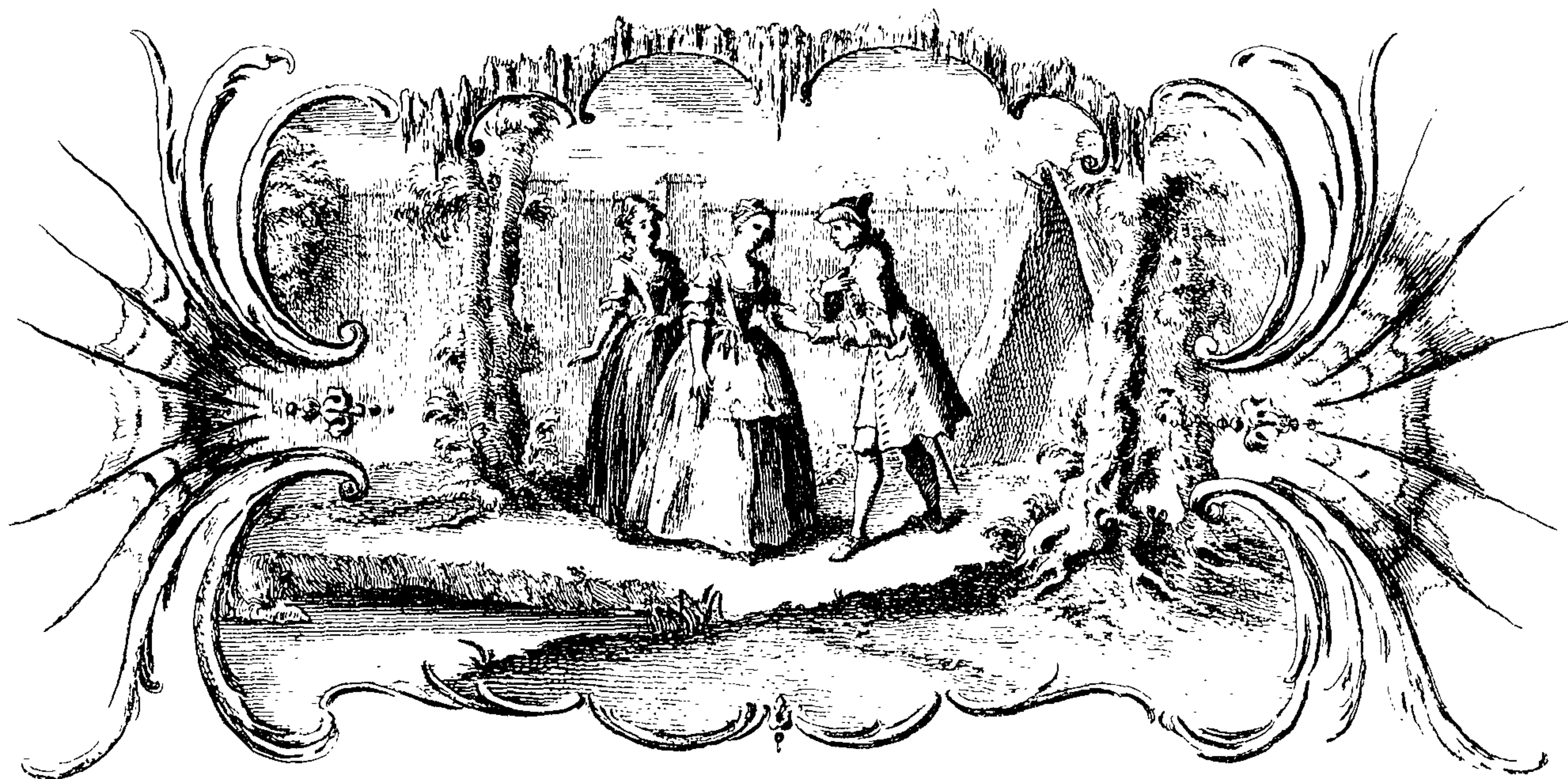
I Promise to pay to the Royal African Company, or Bearer, on Demand, two thousand six hundred pounds. —

London the 3<sup>d</sup> Day of May 1739.

For Mess<sup>rs</sup> Oliver & Hanson,

( )  
L 2000. ( )

( ) William & Turpay.



ON

*P R O M I S E S .*

*My Promise, and my Faith shall be so sure,  
As neither Age can change, nor Art can cure.*

*Remember what you have promised,  
and what you owe. Thy name is worth  
remembering, and thy word is worth  
remembering. Remember, that thy  
Promise, thou shalt never see thy promise.*

*Perform thy Promise, keep within Faith's bounds,  
Who breaks his Word, his Reputation Wounds.*

*N. DOVE, SCRIPSIIT.*

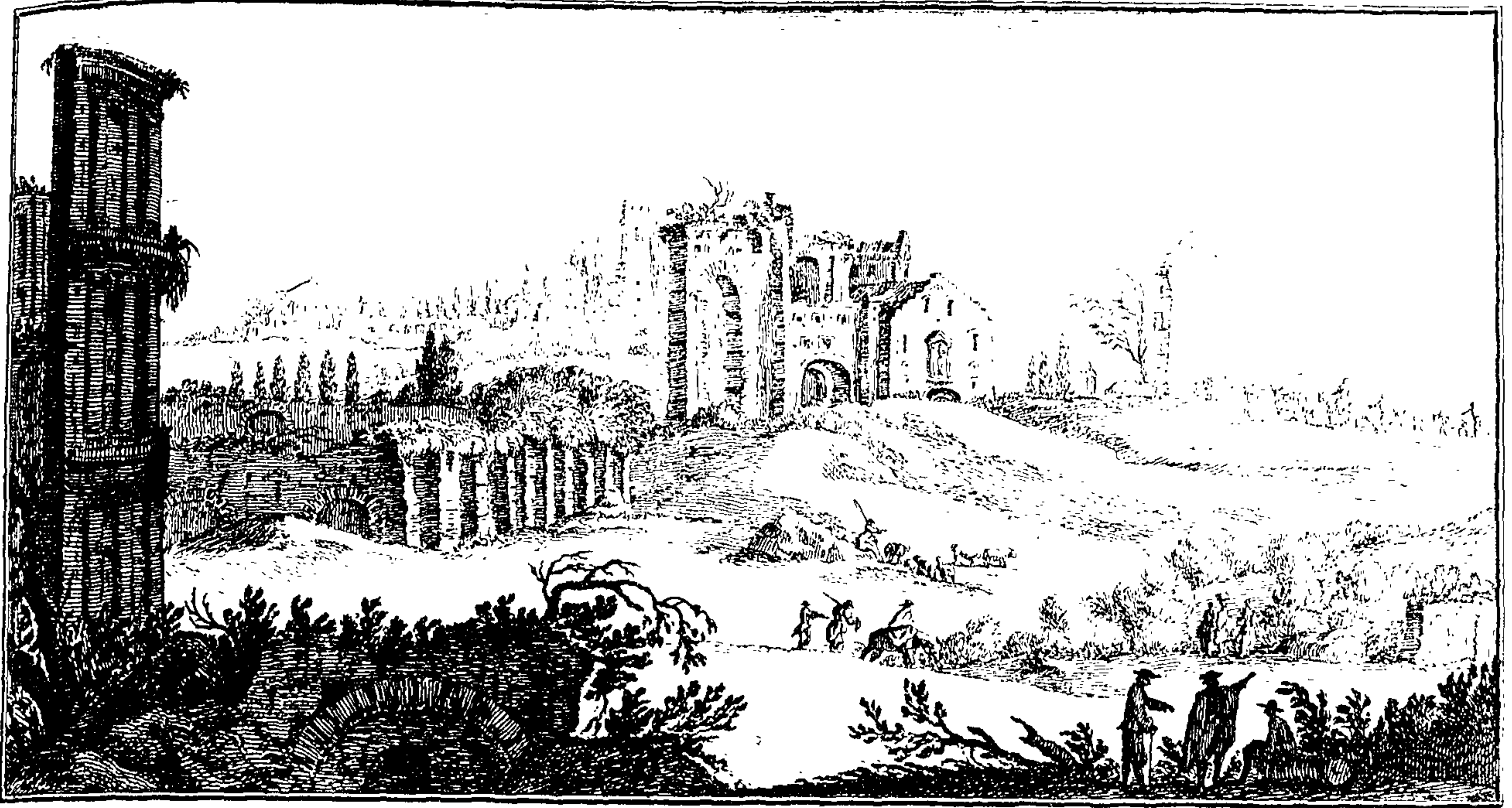
# Discharges.

Received the 3<sup>d</sup> June 1739. of M<sup>r</sup> William Chapman, forty five  
pounds, nineteen shillings, and six pence, in full for my Mast.  
Thomas Singleton  
£45.19.6 (P) Tho<sup>s</sup>. Freeman

Received the 7<sup>th</sup> July 1739. of the Honourable East India Comp<sup>y</sup>  
two thousand five Hundred pounds, fifteen shillings, in full for  
M<sup>r</sup> Jonathan Simpson and Company  
£2500.15.- (P) James Chambers

Received the 10<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1739. of M<sup>r</sup> Marmaduke Mathamson  
twenty pounds, in full for a Quarters Rent due at Lady day last  
for my Mast<sup>r</sup> Timothy Lambert  
£20.- (P) Thomas Winter

T. Dove, scrip.



The  
 Produce of different Lands;  
 AND, THE  
 Industrious Merchant.

This Corn produces, their rich Harvests abound,  
 His fruitful Trees laden Branches bud of ground,  
 Without manuring, these kind Nature yields  
 Inconstant Pastures, and the Grassy fields,  
 On Melts still you, see the Saffron grow,  
 And, every where, Melts's streams do flow.

Silberm, shreds, wags, swans, Babaridjams,  
 The martial, and from Chalyb's River comes,  
 The beaver stones on Tartus shores are found,  
 Olympian Mars fed on's purple Ground,  
 To every Land great Nature hath assigned  
 A certain set, which Laws eternal bind.

It is the industrious Merchants Business to collect  
 the various blessings of each soil and climate, and with  
 the product of the whole, to enrich his Native Country.



Receipts.

---

Nov<sup>r</sup>. 15. 1739.

Received by the hands of M<sup>r</sup>. Silas Thorn on Ord<sup>r</sup>. of S. Gore Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
Thirteen pounds seventeen shillings in Money, Allow'd for taxes 33. in.  
all Fifteen pounds ten shill. being for half a years Rent due at Michmas  
Last, from Capt. James Dave.

---

£ 15. 10. 0.

J. P. Percaule.

---

Recd<sup>d</sup> May 21<sup>o</sup>. 1739. of the R<sup>l</sup>. Reverend Nathanael Lord Bishop of

Durham, by the hands of M<sup>r</sup>. Jacob Torriano, the sum of ninety pounds, &  
is in full for three Quarterly paym<sup>ts</sup>. of my Annuity, due at Michmas, Xmas, & Lady Day.

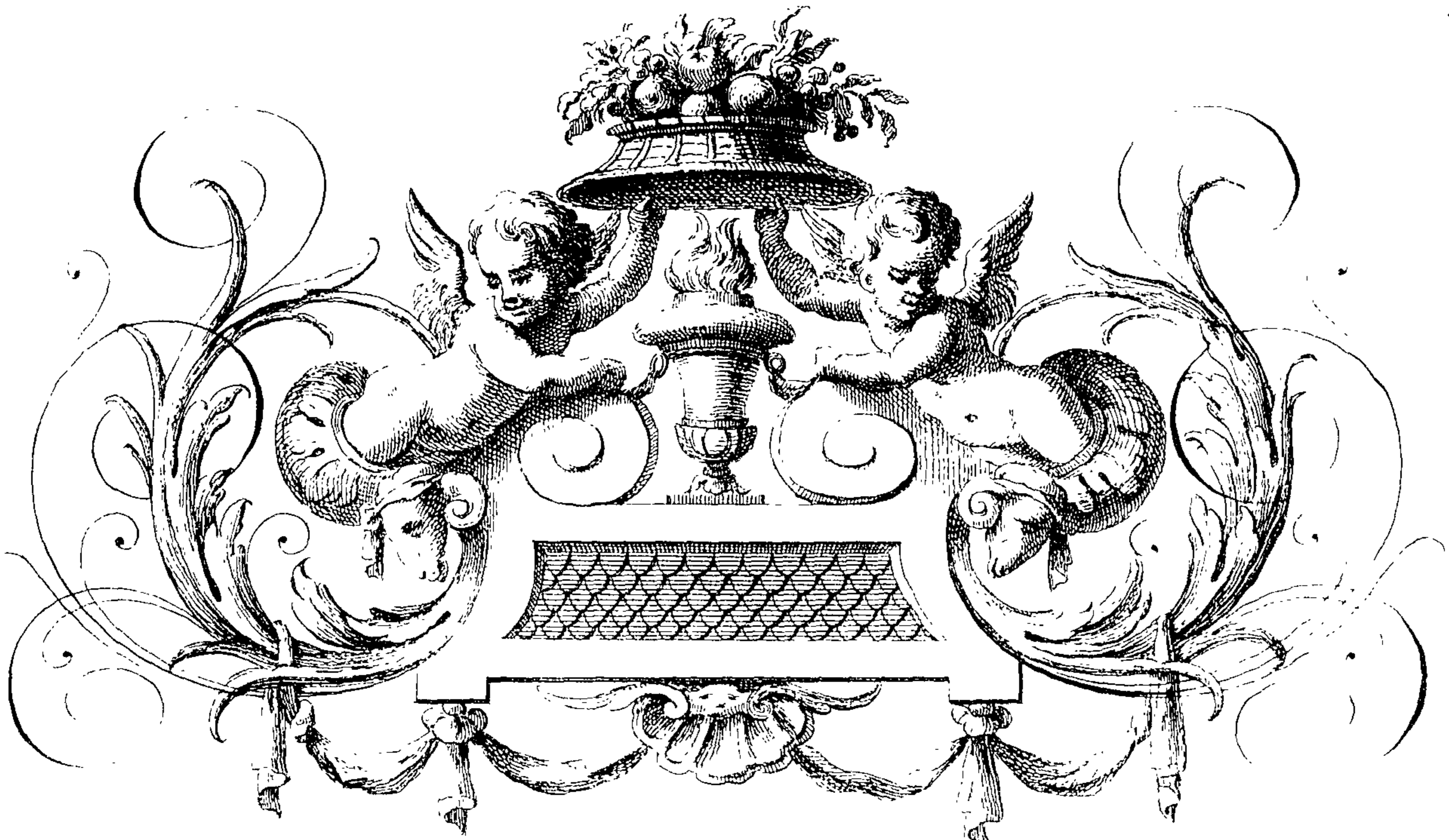
£ 90. --

J. Jamina Lovely.

---



J. Champion scr.



*Mentor's Description.*

*Of the Plenty of Greece;*

*Applied to the British Nation.*

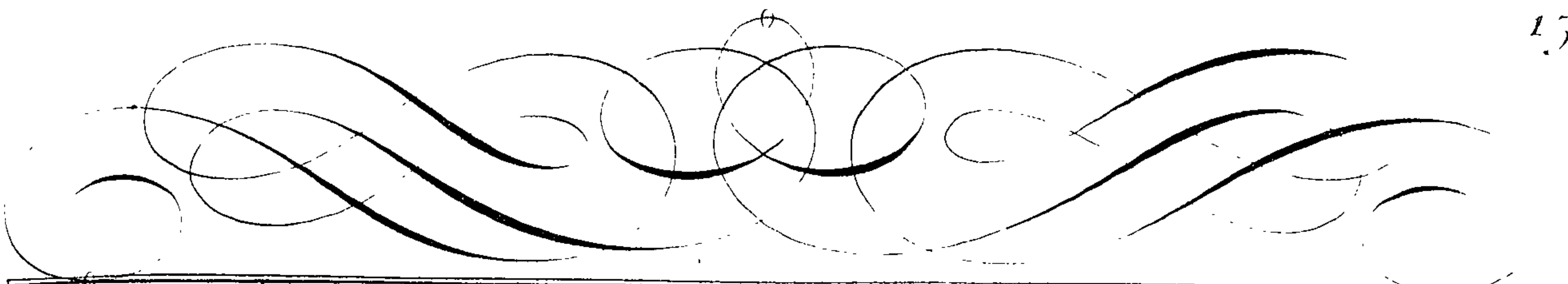


*This Island, said to be admir'd by all Strangers, is more than sufficient to nourish all the Inhabitants, though they are innumerable, for the Earth never ceases to produce her Fruits, if Industry be not wanting, her fertile Bosom can never be exhausted, the more numerous Men are in a Country, provided they be laborious, if more Plenty they enjoy*

Edmund Burke







A	B	C	D	E	F
G	<p style="text-align: center;">( T. H. E. )</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RECEIPT.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">TO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Mrs Biddy Floyd.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>When Cupid hit my eye, love's power      I from some Beauty took, I was surpris'd      Love sent such pleasures in my heart to dwell,      As hee himselfe could give, I never felt      I from that time, my heart was all his own,      And hee did make me love, hee made me know      What Venus had before, I never felt      Of such a kind, I never felt before      Love's power, I never felt before      I never felt before, I never felt      I never felt before, I never felt</i></p>				H
I					
K					
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S	T	U	V	W	X



# ON Bills of Exchange.

The Bill of Exchange in Use among Persons  
 of Correspondence and Trading is a short Order  
 for Money to be received in one Place or Country  
 for the Value, paid in another to which Money  
 is sent, and a receipt thereon, and a return.

Emanuel Austin Scripsit.

Inland  
Bills of Exchange.

---

Bristol, 18. April, 1739. £ 130. --

At Sight paye M<sup>r</sup> William Longan, or Order, one hundred  
and thirty pounds, Value Received of Claudius Devins Esq<sup>r</sup> and  
place it to Account as per Advice from

To M<sup>r</sup> Edw. Cookes  
Merch<sup>t</sup> in London.

John Wilkinson

---

London, 5. May 1739. £ 9. 16.

At ten Days Sight pay M<sup>r</sup> John Atkinson, or Order, Nine  
Pounds sixteen shillings, Value Received of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Johnson,  
and place it without farther Advice to Account of

To M<sup>r</sup> Henry Smith  
Hofier in Manchester.

David King.

---

William Rippax.  
Scripsit.



*Care, that in Cloysters only feels her name,  
Which Youth thinks, Fellowship as Wisdom owns,  
Seeks, by not knowing her, to leave the Place,  
She visits Cities, but she dwells in the Woods.*

# CARE.

*What is the highest good, and what is true  
Care, all my eyes, O Wisdom, direct to me,  
I know not, but I know, that I am mortal,  
That I am poor, and that I am a sinner,  
That I am frail, and that I am a creature,  
That I am weak, and that I am a creature,  
That I am lowly, and that I am a creature,  
That I am vile, and that I am a creature,  
That I am base, and that I am a creature,  
That I am mean, and that I am a creature,  
That I am low, and that I am a creature,  
That I am vile, and that I am a creature,*

Cast off all needless and distrustful Care;

A little is enough, too much a Snare.



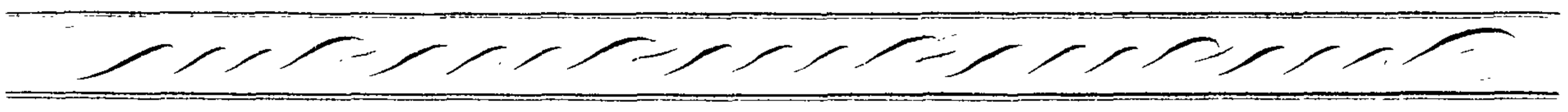
F O R E I G N

Bills of Exchange.

London, April 8<sup>th</sup> 1739 for £572:10:10. <sup>at 35</sup> 1.

At sight, pay this my second Bill, my first not being paid, unto M<sup>r</sup> Lawley  
 Esq. or Order, the sum of five hundred & seventy two pounds ten shillings & ten  
 pence Sterling, Exchange at thirty five shillings and one Grot Flemish for £1. 10/10  
 Value recd of himself, & place it to thro' as p<sup>r</sup> Advice from

To M<sup>r</sup> Jan Sanden Selde  
 Merch<sup>t</sup> in Rotterdam. (Yo<sup>r</sup>) Simoleon Trusty.



Rotterdam May 25 1739 for '6026. at 35. 1.

At double U<sup>nc</sup> pay this my second Bill of Exch<sup>t</sup> unto M<sup>r</sup> Job. Smithson  
 at 35. 1. thousand & twenty six Guilders, each at thirty five shillings &  
 one Grot Flemish p<sup>r</sup> £1. 10/10. Value rec<sup>d</sup> of himself, and place it to thro' as  
 p<sup>r</sup> Advice from

To M<sup>r</sup> Simoleon Trusty, (Yo<sup>r</sup>)  
 Merch<sup>t</sup> in London. Jan Sanden Selde

Jo<sup>h</sup> Champion



THE  
**King's Custom-House**  
 Explained.

*The King's Custom-House, is a Building in Sea-Port Towns where all the Customs are receiv'd, and a Duty paid by the Subject to the King upon Importation or Exportation of Commodities: so called, because Tonnage and Poundage were only granted by Parliament for certain Years till the time of Henry VI, but then constantly and perpetually: thence called Customs or Customary Payments: And all Goods or Merchandize exported or shipped off before Custom is paid, or security given, forfeited. 12 Car. II. cap. 4. Receiv'd 6. W. and M. cap. 1.*

Just Imposts fix'd, and Customs settled right,  
 Support our Strength, and distant Friends unite;  
 Commerce extend, and foreign Riches bring,  
 To crown with Plenty, Britain and her King.

# Bills of Entry.

In the *prince of Orange*, Thomas Dustin from *Amsterdam*.

Francis & Abrah.<sup>m</sup> Craiesteyn

40 Demy Cambricks	O. Sub. ....	576. 9. 5.
4 1/4 Ells Narrow Germany Linnen	N. Sub. ....	576. 9. 5.
40 Bacon	1/3 .....	192. 3. 1.
2104 Ells plain Hollands Linnen	2/3 .....	— . 6. —.
under Ell 1/8	Add. b. ....	259. 4. 2.
4 2/3 Ells sail Cloth	Imp <sup>t</sup> .....	11. 19. 1.
	N. Imp <sup>t</sup> .....	34. 7. 6.
	Sail Cl. ....	46. 13. 4.
		<u>1697. 12. —.</u>
		<u>L 84. 17. 7.</u>

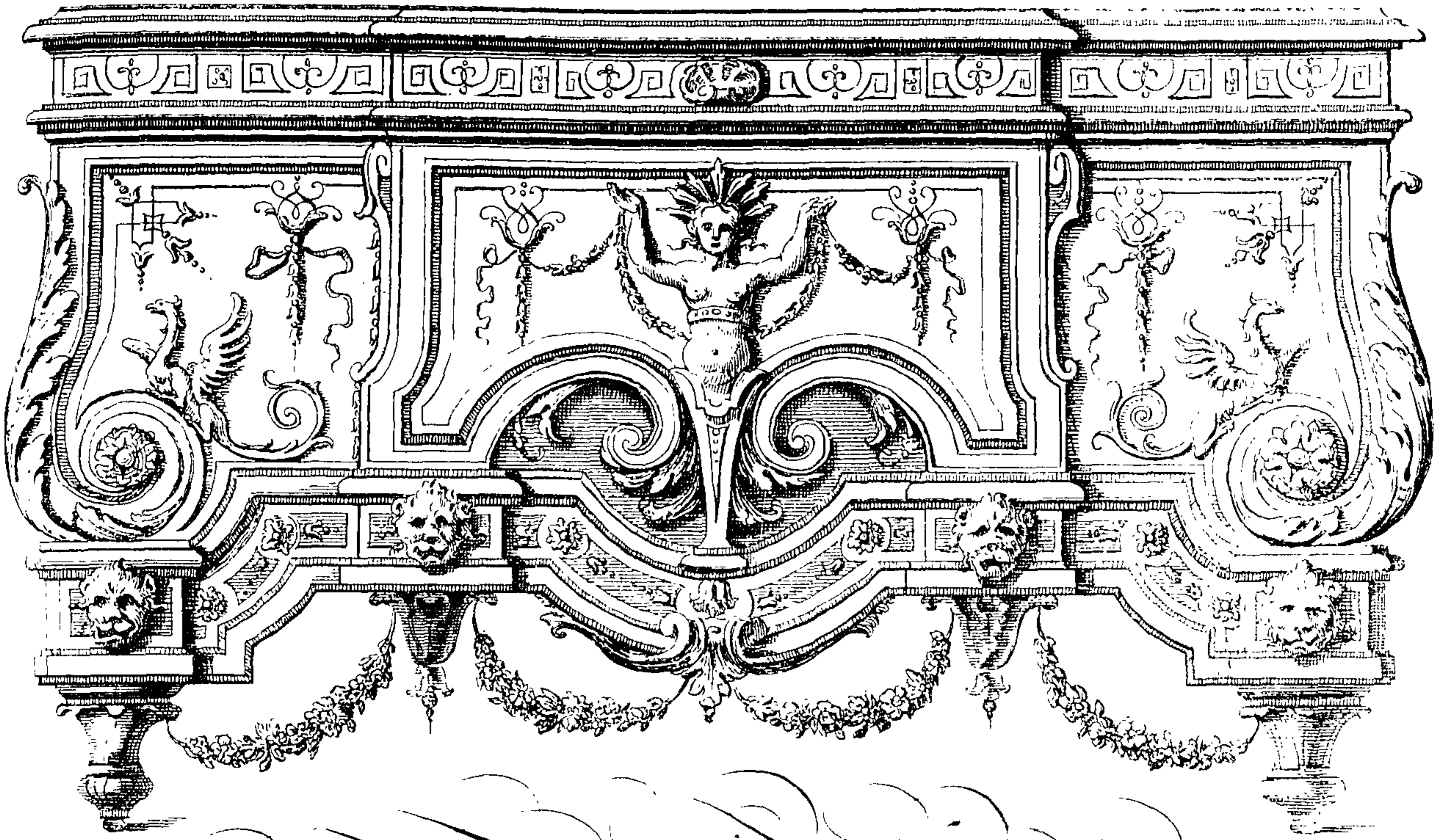
In the *Bonadventure*, Theophilus Lemmington from *Jamaica*.

Solomon Chauncey.

20 pounds Succads	O. Sub. ....	112. 7. 3.
11 Mahogany plank	N. Sub. ....	112. 7. 3.
4 3/4 Muscovado Sugar	1/3 .....	37. 9. 1.
1536 pounds pimento of the Gro.	2/3 .....	33. 6. 11.
4 1/2 Spanish Cocoa	N. Imp <sup>t</sup> .....	46. 11. —.
		<u>342. 1. 6.</u>
		<u>L 17. 2. 1.</u>

Written and Computed by John Bland  
of the Academy in Tower Street.

*A Foreign Chest full of Riches.*



*Merchants of great Benefit to the Publick.*

*They knit Mankind together in a mutual Intercourse  
of good Offices, distribute the Gifts of Nature, bind Work  
for the Poor, add Wealth to the Rich, & Magnificence to the Great.  
Our English Merchant converts the Tin of his own Country into Gold,  
and exchanges his Wool for Rubies: the Mahometans are Cloathed  
in our British Manufactures, and the Inhabitants of the  
Frozen Zone warmed with the Fleeces of our Sheep.*

*Our British Merchants Foreign Trade pursue,  
They vend our Goods, and bring us Riches too.*

*Champion*



*Scriptor.*

*Geo. Bickham Sculpit*



A

# Letter to a Factor.

London June 3. 1739.

Sir Pray send me (if the first opportunity) 50<sup>l</sup> of your best Linnen, which I hope you will procure for me at a reasonable price, and draw on me for the Amount, which shall receive due Honour, from

To  
 M<sup>r</sup> John Cooper  
 In Dublin.

Your humble Servant  
 Charles Shorter.

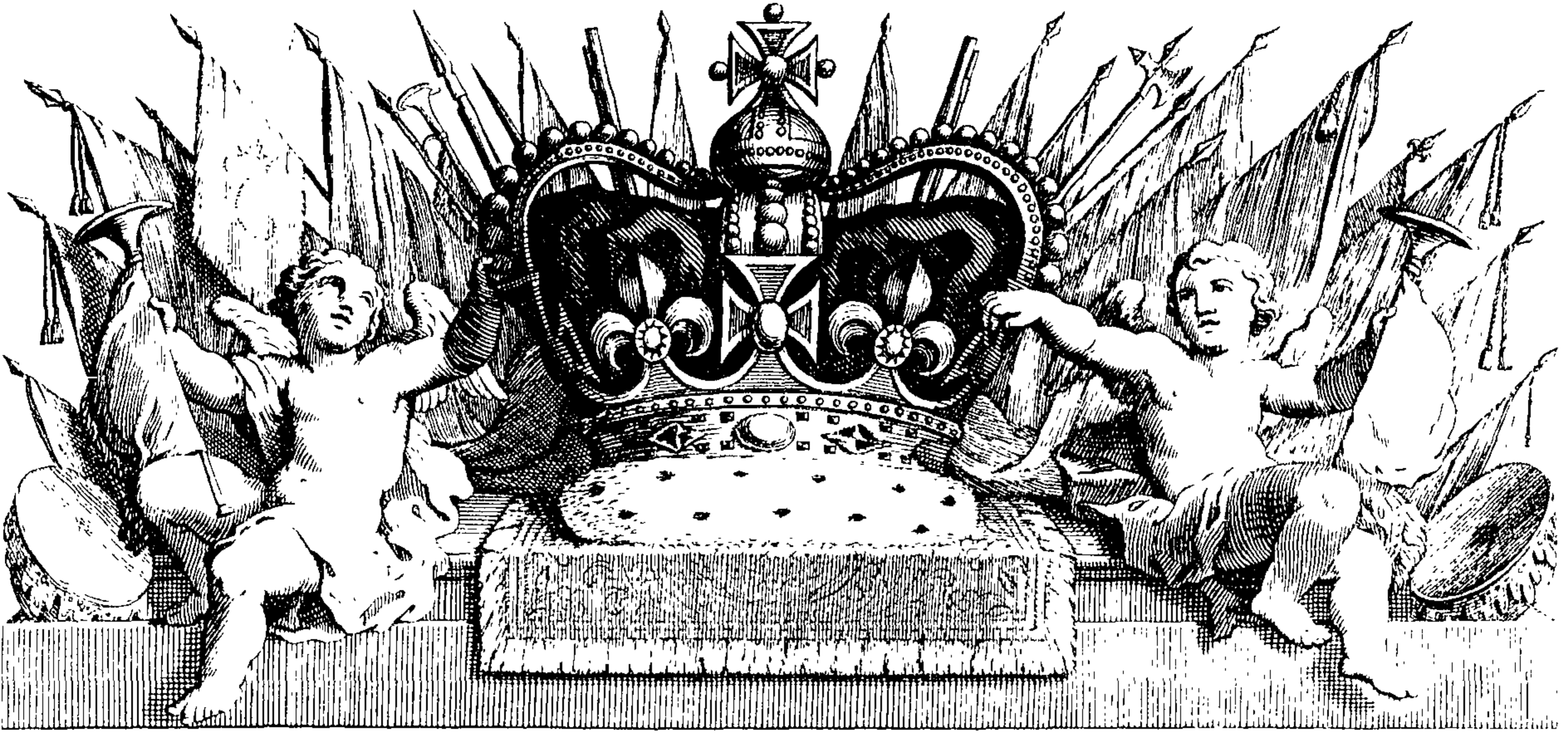
## The Factor's Answer.

Dublin July the 5. 1739.

I have sent you by the Swan, John Smith's Com<sup>rs</sup> 50<sup>l</sup> of very good Dutch Linnen, I think them not inferior to any production in Holland. The Invoice and Bill of Lading are inclosed; as also a Bill for the Charge, I am

To M<sup>r</sup> Chas. Shorter,  
 Merch<sup>t</sup> in London.

Your humble Servant  
 John Cooper.



# Excise.

Excise is a Duty charged on Beer, Ale, Cyder, Vinegar, Soap, &c. This Duty was first granted to King Charles II in 1660, and is one of the greatest Branches of the Revenue. It was formerly farmed out, but now it is managed by Nine Commissioners for the King, who sit at the general Excise Office in the Old Jury, London; they receive the whole Product of the Excise & pay it into the Exchequer, their Salary is 1000 £. per Annum each, and they are obliged by Oath to take no Fee or Reward but from the King only. The Number of Clerks, Collectors, &c are very numerous, and the Charge of their Salaries

Amount to above 300,000 £. Per Annum.

(Sathaniel)

(Dove, Scrip)

No XL.

G. Beckham Sculp

# A Bill of Exchange In the Excise.

---

York, 2<sup>d</sup> Sep. 1739, Exchange £ 97. 16. 6  
 Twenty Days after date pay to the Honourable  
 the Commissioners of Excise, or Order, Ninety Seven  
 Pounds sixteen Shillings & six pence, Value Received of  
 Mr. Sam. Love Collector, being His Majesty's Money, as  
 by Advice from \_\_\_\_\_

To  
 Mr. Thomas Mann,  
 London.

Your humble Servant  
 Denzil Hoyer.

---

Recd. <sup>or 14</sup> Sept. 25. 1739 of Mr. Thomas Mann Ninety Seven pounds  
 sixteen shillings & six pence in full of this Bill, for y<sup>e</sup> Use of his Majesty.  
 by Order of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenue of Excise.

£ 97. 16. 6      p. Edm. Laws.

---

Joseph Champion - scripsit.

# Specimens

Of the Running Hand, from the  
Performances of the best Masters,

By Geo. Bickham.

Aabbccddeeffggghhiijjkkllmmnopppqqrrssttturuvvwwxyzz

Prize exquisite Workmanship, and be carefully diligent.

It is a brave thing to equalize Works excellently performed.

Aabbccddeeffggghhiijjkkllmmnopppqqrrssttturuvvwwxyzz

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

As a legible and fine Running Hand is indispensably necessary in  
all Manner of Business, I thought proper to introduce these Examples  
for the Instruction of Youth, and their more speedy Improvement.

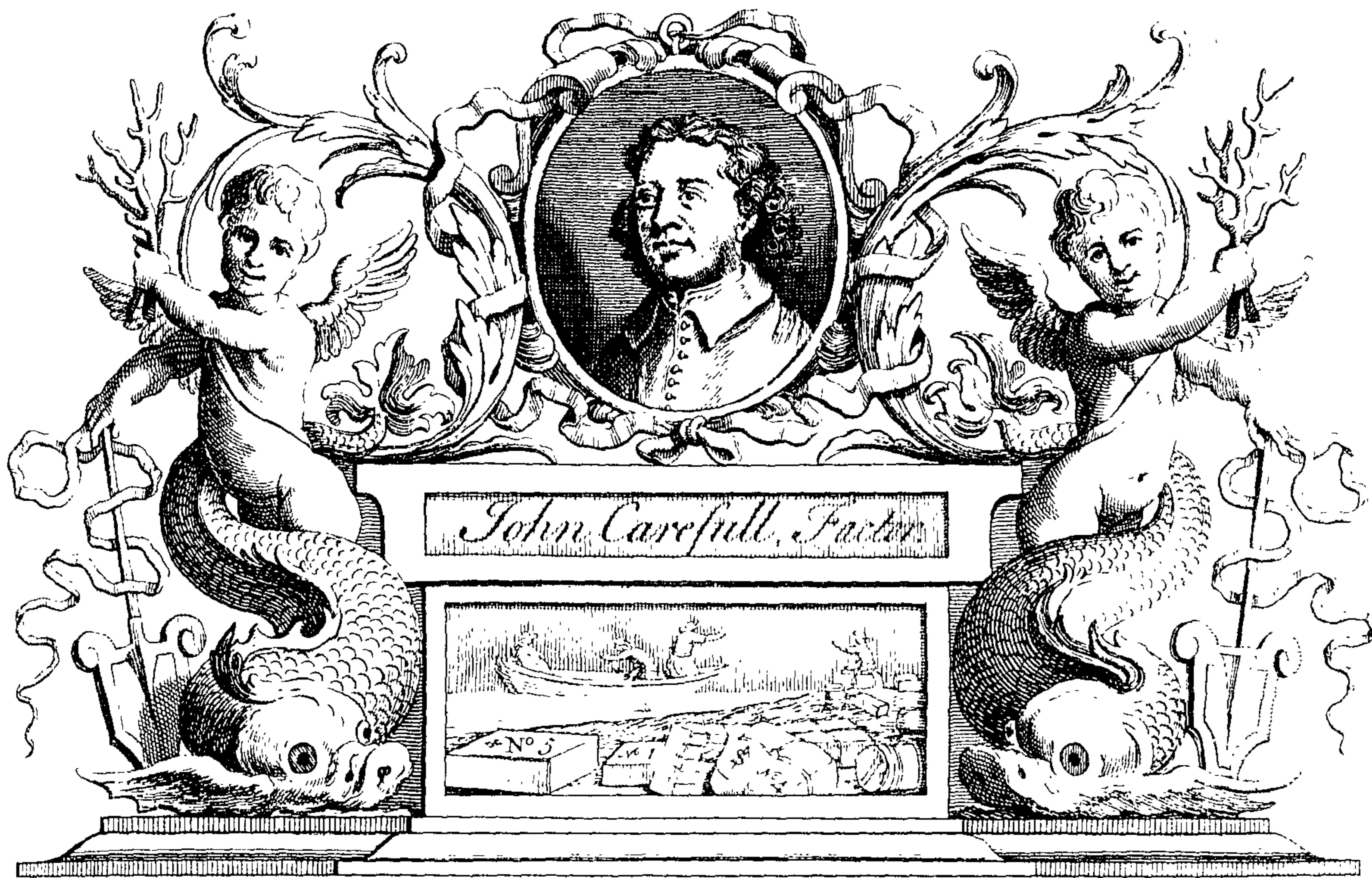
London, 1739

By G. Bickham.

# ON COMMISSION.

Commission is the Authority or Power by which one Person transacts Business for, or under another, which is commonly by Deed or Writing, duly executed, which the delegated Person produces upon all proper & necessary Occasions, to satisfy those who have a right to examine into it; So in the Army, & in all Offices under y<sup>e</sup> Crown, a Person is said to have a Commission given him, who had no Power to act before: In Trade, it sometimes means the Power of acting for another, & sometimes the Premium or Reward that a Person receives for his so doing, which is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, or more per Cent, according to the Nature of the Affair.

Commission vested in an Honest Friend,  
A second self supplies; does Wealth Extend:  
In Trade, a premium or Reward declares,  
And power to Act in all our just Affairs.

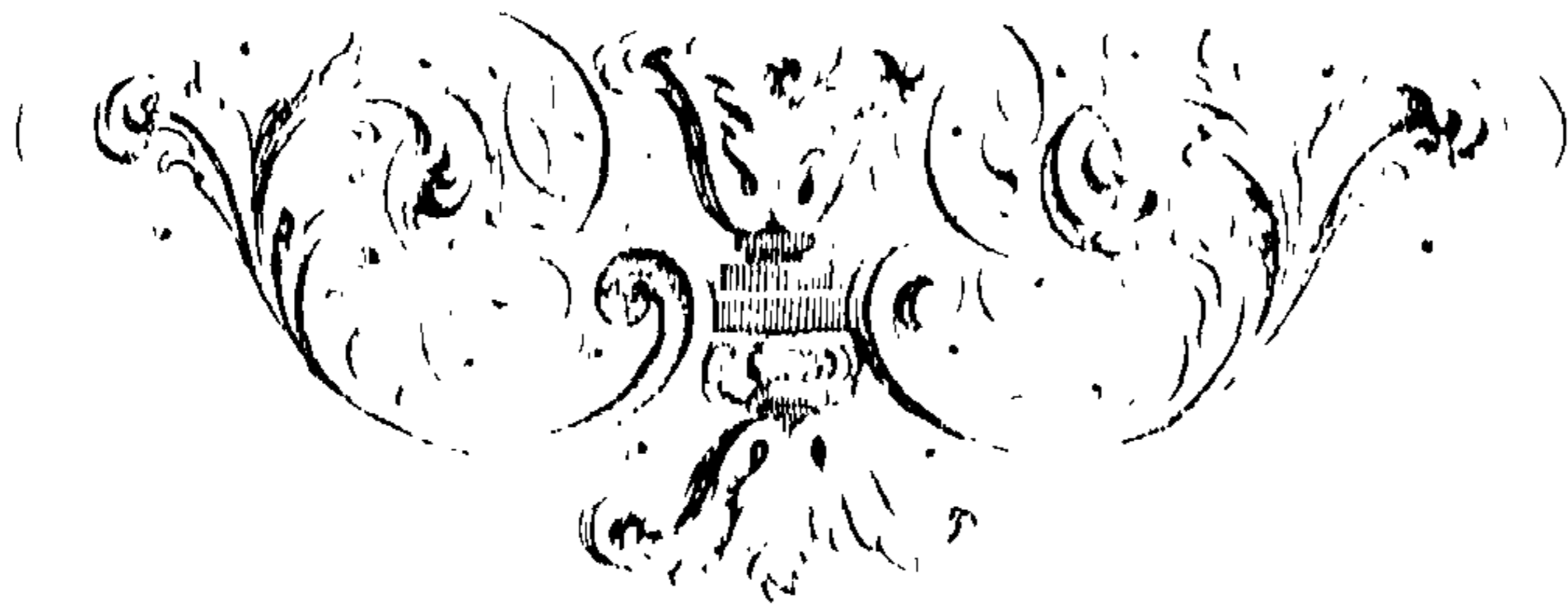


*JOHN CAREFULL*

*Surveyors show the Cost and Charges on Goods sent by Sea from one Place to another; like a Bill of Exchange among Tradesmen.*

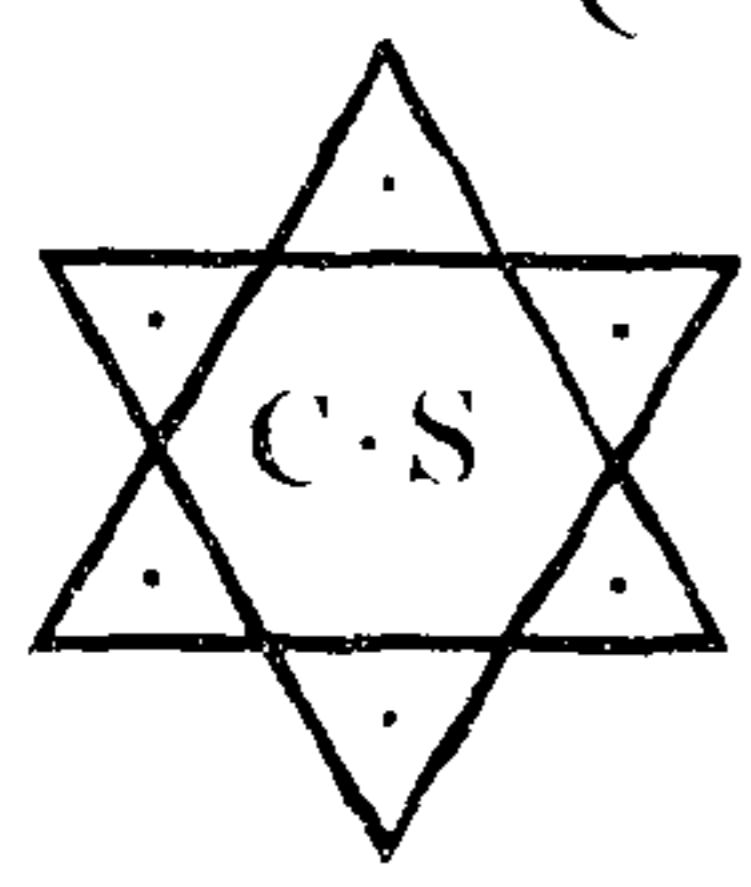
*The Person who sends the Survey is called the Factor, who is employed by the Merchant abroad to buy, sell, contract, Ship, and pay Charges on Goods sent from hence, or brought hither. Such a Factor is allowed a certain Part of Cost for his Trouble, which is called Commission, so paid by the Employer.*

*The term of an Surveyer was follows.*



London September 5, 1739.

INVOICE of 4 Bales, containing 90 pzs, of Serges, Laden on board the Mary of London, Charles Scotson Master, bound for Lisbon, Consign'd to James Smithson Factor, for his proper Account and Risque. Mark, Numbers, Cost and Charges, is as follows, (Viz.)



3 q <sup>t</sup>	12 Greens, 13 Saucens	-
4	13 Saucens, 12 Blacks	-
5	10 Whites, 8 Sky-Blue	-
6	12 Blacks, 10 Camens	-

For 90 pzs of Serges cost raw	12 10 3 pzs.	253. 2. 6.
Carriage and Unwage at 7 6 pzs.	33. 15. -	
Prepung, Dyeing & Dyeing	2. 15. 7	
Prepung, and so	- . 5. 2	
Carriage Camens & so	3. 11. 3	
Whites and Saucens	- 1. 3. 7	
Carriage p <sup>r</sup> centage & so	- . 7. 3	
Wage, Carriage and Unwage	- . 2. 1	11. 13. 2.

For my Commission at 2 1/2 pzs

	7. 7. 1
	<u>302. 3. -</u>

Received

( ) ( ) ( )  
 ( ) James Smithson

A

COMMISSION,  
To the Master of a Ship.

---

The  
Company of English Merchants,  
For discovery of New Trades.

I do hereby Give and Grant unto Job Lookout Master of the George and Elizabeth, of the Burthen about Two Hundred and fifty Tons, free Liberty and License to sail to all or any the Lands, Islands, Ports, Havens, or Territories within the Limits granted to the said Company. Provided never-the-less upon this express Condition, that the said Master doth fully conform in all things to the Rules, Directions, and Restrictions hereunto annexed, otherwise this License to be Null and Void, and the said Master with his Ship, Goods and Merchandize, to be liable to all Penalties that may by Law be inflicted. Provided also that this License shall be of force only for One Voyage out and home, and no longer. Witness in London the seventh day of September, in One Thousand seven Hundred thirty and Nine. —

By Order of the Governour, Counsellors,  
and Assistants of the said Company.

---



# RULES,

## Directions, and Restrictions;

To be observed by the within Named Job. Lookout,

In his Voyage outwards and homewards.

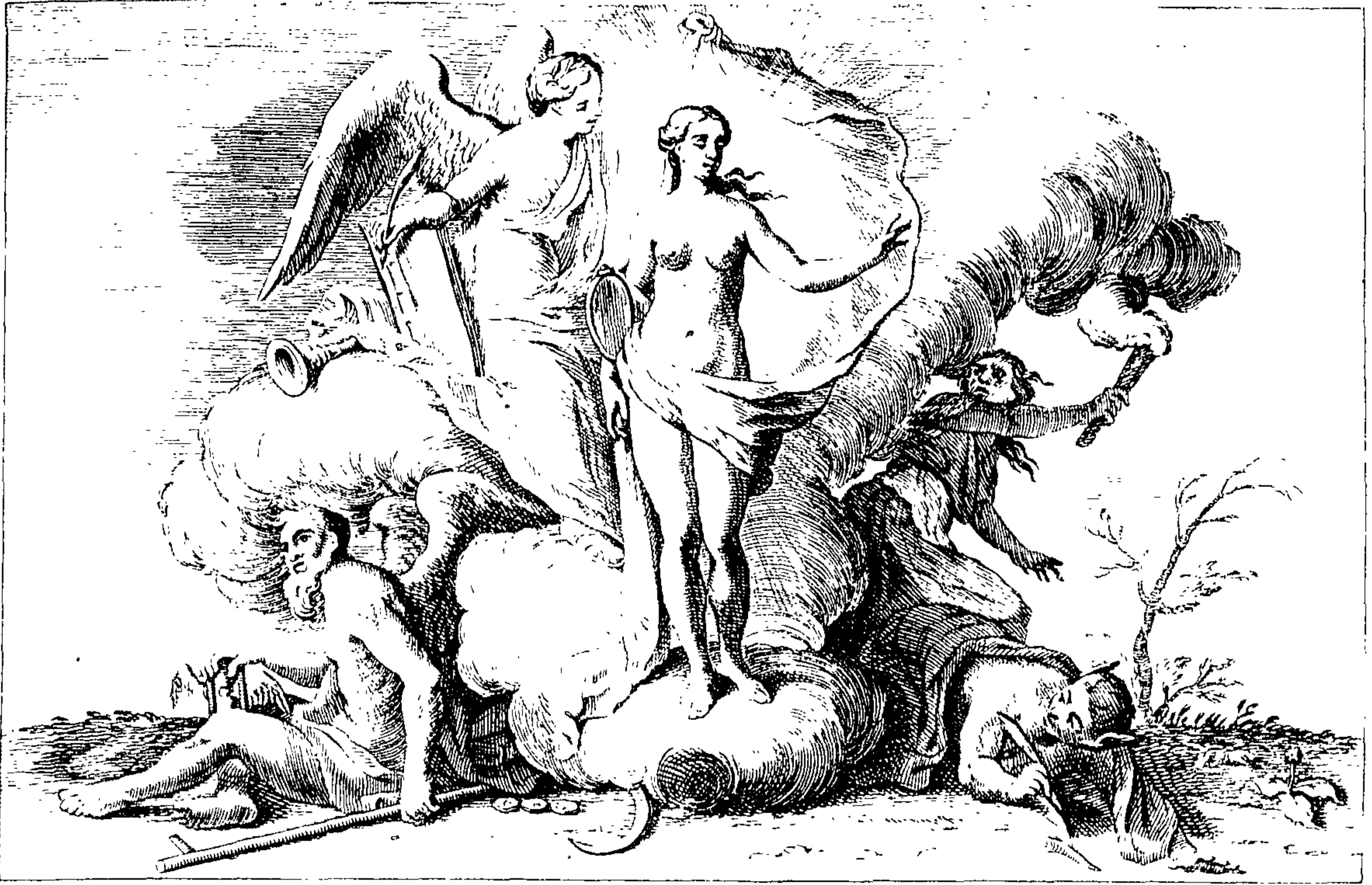
Viz.

The said Master shall not take on board his said Ship, either for the Account of himself or any other Person whatsoever, any Goods or Merchandize, without a Permit or Warrant from the said Company, or their proper Officer, specifying the Nature, Quantities, Qualities, Kinds, Species, Weights, Numbers and Package of the said Goods and Merchandize.

The said Master upon his Arrival in his assigned Port outwards, before any Goods or Merchandize are unladen, shall deliver to the Company's Agent there a full and particular Account of all Goods and Merchandize on board his said Ship, and by whom the said Goods or Merchandize were put on board in Great-Britain, and to whom they were consigned, which said Account is to be signed by the said Master.

And the said Master upon his Arrival back in his delivering Port in Great Britain, shall deliver to the said Company, or their proper Officer a full and particular Account of the Loading, and by whom the several Species and Quantities of Goods and Merchandize were put on board his said Ship, and to whom they were consigned, which Account is to be signed by the said Master.





## TRUTH.

*Truth is the Band of Union, and the Basis of  
Human Happiness: Without this Virtue there's  
no Reliance upon Language, no Confidence in  
Friendship, and no Security in Promises or Oaths.*

*Credit obtain'd, Untruth for Truth may pass,*

*As current Coin, tho' underneath 'tis Brass.*

*But if, Perfidious thou but once be found,*

*Thy Words tho' true, like to Untruth will sound.*

*Truth is always consistent with it self, and needs nothing to  
help it out, it is always near at hand, and sets upon our lips, and  
is ready to drop out before we are aware: Whereas a Lye is trouble-  
some, and sets a Man's Invention on the Rack, and one Lye  
needs a great many more, of the same kind, to make it good.*

The  
*Distinguishing Marks*  
 OF A  
*True Fine Gentleman.*

When a good Artist would Express any remarkable Character in Sculpture, he endeavours to Work up his Figure into all the Perfection his Imagination can form; and to imitate not so much what is as what may or ought to be. I shall follow their Example, in the Idea I am going to trace out of a fine Gentleman, by assembling together such Qualifications as seem requisite to make the Character complete. In Order to this, I shall premise in general, that by a fine Gentleman I mean a Man completely qualified as well for the Service and Good, as for the Ornament and Delight of Society. When I consider the Frame of Mind peculiar to a Gentleman, I suppose it graced with all the Dignity and Elevation of Spirit that Human Nature is capable of. To this I would have joined a clear Understanding, a Reason free from Prejudice, a steady Judgment, and an extensive Knowledge. When I think of the Heart of a Gentleman, I imagine it firm and intrepid, void of all inordinate Passions, and full of Tenderness, Compassion, and Benevolence. When I view the fine Gentleman with regard to his Manners, methinks I see him Modest without Bashfulness, frank and affable without Impertinence, obliging and complaisant without servility, Cheerful and in good Humour without Noise. These amiable Qualities are not easily obtained; neither are there many Men, that have a Genius to excel this Way. A finished Gentleman is perhaps the most uncommon of all the great Characters in Life. Besides the natural Endowments with which this distinguished Man is to be born, he must run through a long Series of Education. Before he makes his

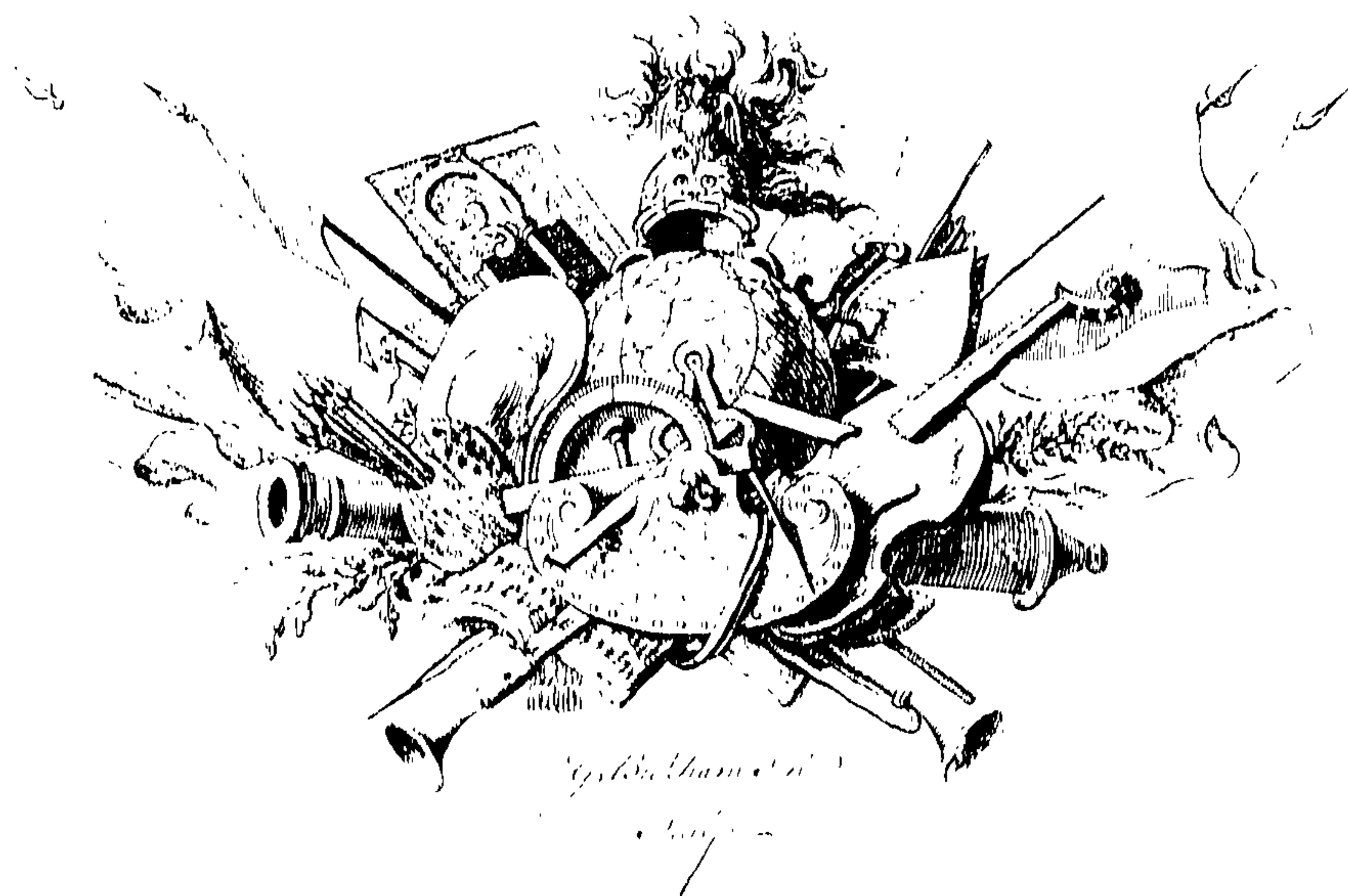


his Appearance and Shines in the World, he must be principled in Religion, instructed in all the moral Virtues, and led through the whole Course of the polite Arts and Sciences. He should be no Stranger to Courts and to Camps; he must travel to open his Mind, to enlarge his Views, to learn the Policies and Interest of foreign States, as well as to fashion and polish himself, and to get clear of National Prejudices; of which every Country has its Share: To all these more essential Improvements, he must not forget to add the fashionable Ornaments of Life, such as are the Languages and the bodily Exercises most in Vogue: Neither would I have him think even *à* propos it self beneath his Notice.

It is no very uncommon thing in the World to meet with Men of Probity: there are likewise a great many of Honour to be found: Men of Courage, Men of Sense, and Men of Letters are frequent: But a true fine Gentleman is what one seldom sees. He is properly a Compound of the various good Qualities that embellish Mankind. As the great Soul animates all the different Parts of Learning by the Force of his Genius, and irradiates all the Compass of his Knowledge by the Lustre and Brightness of his Imagination, so all the great and solid Perfections of Life appear in the finished Gentleman, with a beautiful Glow and Carnish: everything he says or does is accompanied with a Manner, or rather a Charm, that draws the Admiration and Good-will of every Beholder.

N. Dove Scrip.

Guardian N<sup>o</sup>. 31



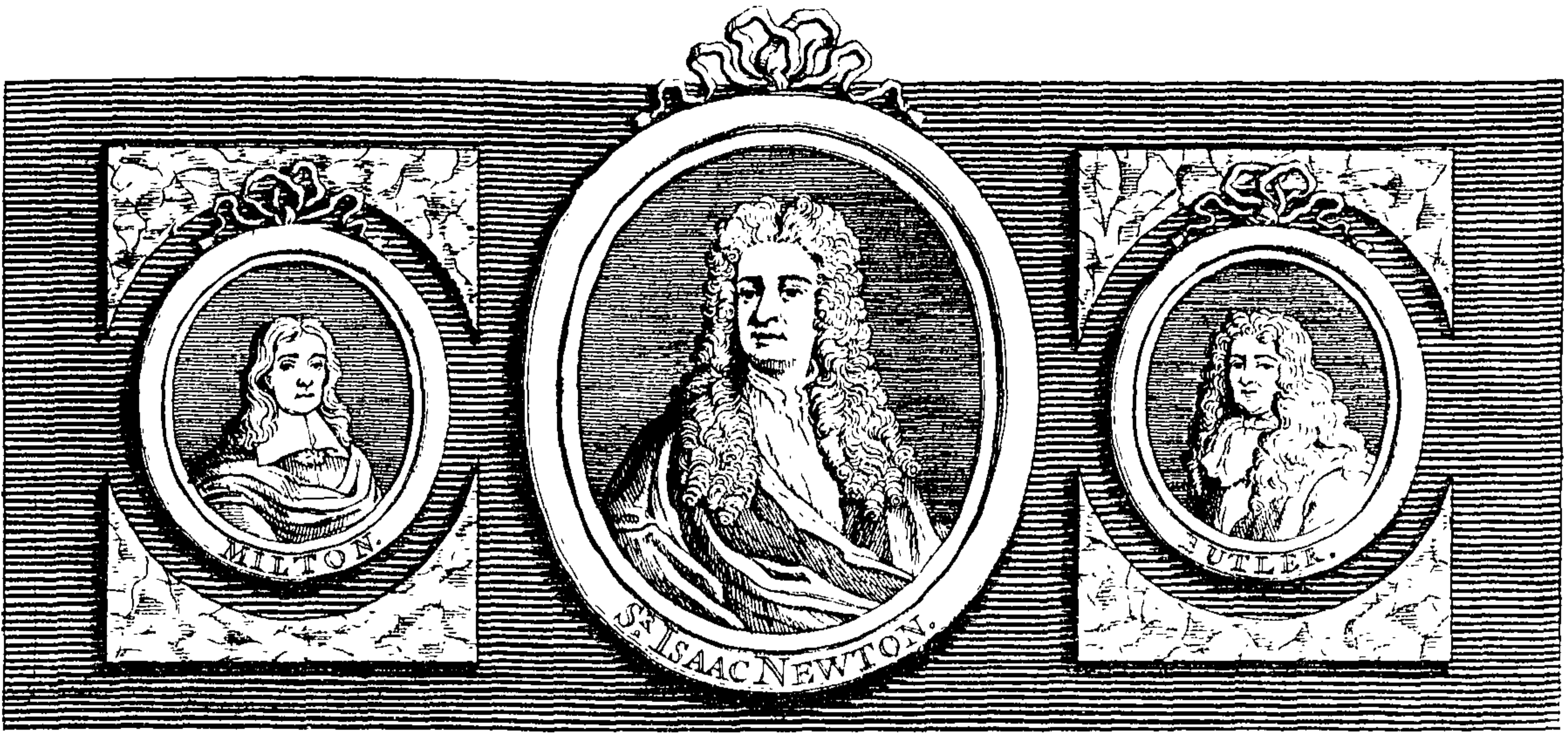
To  
 M<sup>r</sup>. Joseph Champion  
 Writing-Master to S<sup>t</sup>. Paul's School  
 London

As Correctness and Freedom are the Beauties of Writing, and Your Excellency in both, shines so conspicuously in my Universal Penman, it obliges me to request the continuation of your friendly Assistance, and to write, with all convenient Speed, the Form of an Invoice, I should be glad to have it a Foreign One, and of your own Calculation. And since 'tis well known, that you have a peculiar Talent for Striking, either Letters or Flourishes, by Command of Hand; I doubt not, but you will embellish it in the most Masterly and Agreeable Manner, and you may depend on my best Endeavours, in the Engraving, to imitate the Beauties of your Original. I am

Your most Obliged  
 humble Servant

J. Beckham,

Novem<sup>r</sup>. 3  
 1739.



# WISDOM.

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies, and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Length of days is in her right hand and in her left hand riches and honour. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.

Wisdom's way is up, her labors below,  
 A hard way, and a narrow, and a steep,  
 Yet pleasant, and a way of peace,  
 Which leads to life, and to the crown of life.

W. R. Scipione Scipione.

To  
 Mr. Geo. Bickham  
 Esq.

Pursuant to your request of 23<sup>rd</sup> of Novemb<sup>r</sup> last herewith  
 I send an Original, the Form of an Inveigle from Bourdeaux in France,  
 and doubt not but You will as promised, perform yo<sup>r</sup> part with that  
 justice, that the Writing when seen by the judicious, will appear not  
 to have suffered by its being Engraved. It was w<sup>th</sup> this View that I  
 have cheerfully designed so many Pages in yo<sup>r</sup> Universal Penman,  
 as knowing no other Graves could transmit my<sup>s</sup> interours to posterity  
 in so strong a Light, as in your excellent Band: And if thro<sup>o</sup> the dis-  
 charge of my publick Business, I could not find Leisure to Write you  
 any thing for these last three monthes, yet rest assured, I will study  
 all Occasions, still to assist you, and contribute my Utmost to  
 Compleat the Work. I am

Wingshead Court  
 St Pauls Church yard  
 28 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1739

Yo<sup>r</sup> affectionate friend, serv<sup>t</sup>  
 J. Champion

Bordeaux, Jan. 25. 1739

INVOICE of 20 Tons French Wines, Viz. 10 Tons White, 6 Tons Claret in Tierces, 4 Tons P... White

Laden by me Walter Bingley, aboard the Augusta s<sup>r</sup>. Frederick Master, for Acct. of Messrs Philip Tullian, Merch<sup>t</sup> in Caen, by Bills of Lading go good to W. J. C. Merchant in London, or to his Assigns

PI

n<sup>o</sup> 1 to 20

Quantity	Description	Price	Total
4 . 0 . 0	London Wine of four tiers	at 29 s	318 s
3 . 0 . 0	Wine of 10 <sup>e</sup> D. la. Helle	20	252 s
3 . 0 . 0	Wine of 10 <sup>e</sup> D. la. Helle	30	324 s
2 . 0 . 0	Claret in tierces	30	180 s
2 . 0 . 0	Wine of 10 <sup>e</sup> D. la. Helle	27	162 s
2 . 2 . 0	Wine of 10 <sup>e</sup> D. la. Helle	27	202 s 10
2 . 2 . 1	Wine of 10 <sup>e</sup> D. la. Helle	28	224 s
0 . 2 . 2	Wine of 10 <sup>e</sup> D. la. Helle	27	67 s 10
<hr/>			<hr/>
20			1760 s

Charges

Custom in the Port and City	369
Wine of 10 <sup>e</sup> D. la. Helle	15
Bottles and Wines	12
Bottle of 30 pils	30
the 10 <sup>e</sup> 30 pils	32
the 10 <sup>e</sup> 30 pils	2
<hr/>	
	460

Wine Commission

The Whole Amount 2264 s 8

Walter Bingley



# A Bill of Lading.

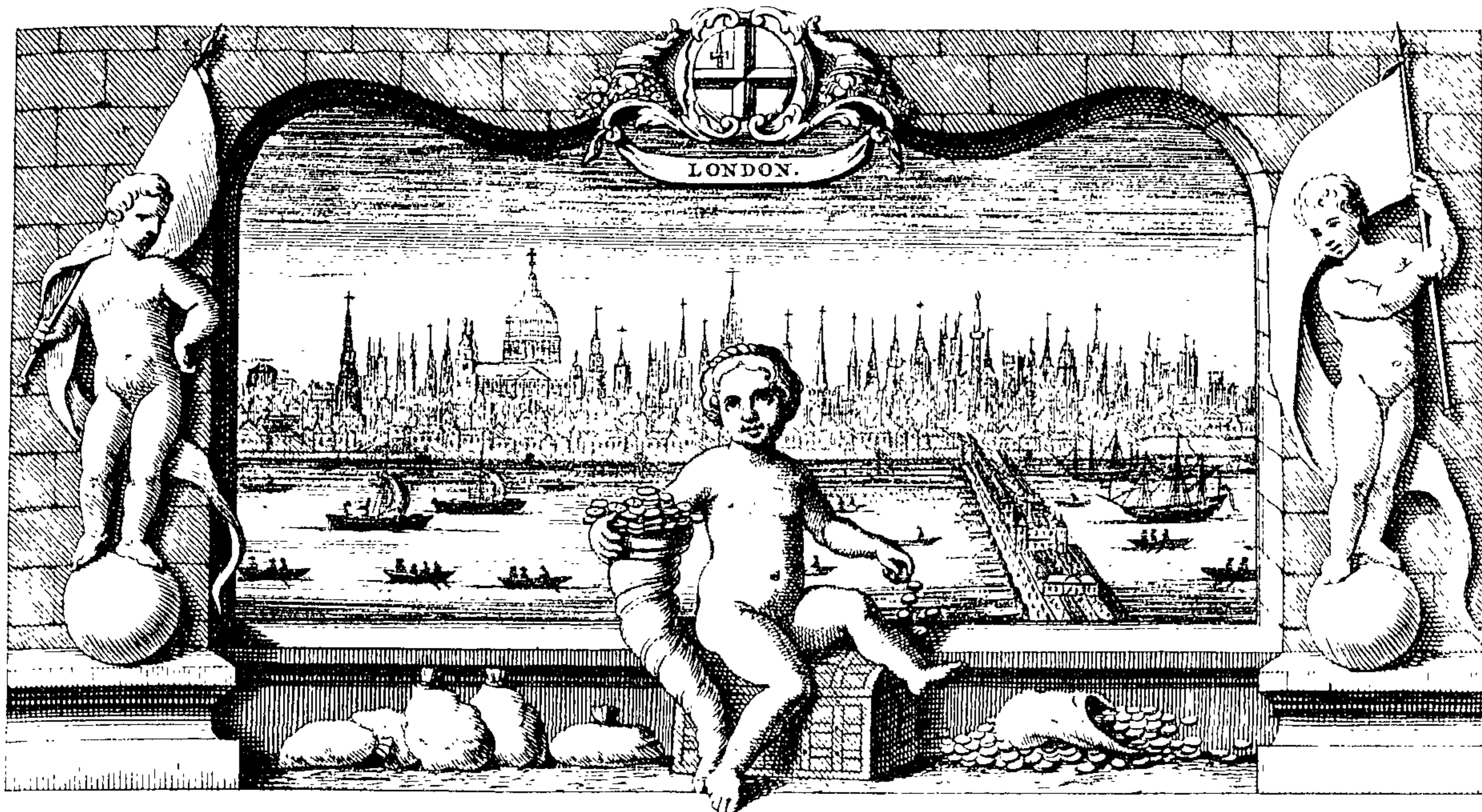
Shipp'd by the Grace of God, in good Order and well Condition, by Timothy Swaine, in and upon the good Ship call'd the *Sea Triumph*, whereof we Master, under Load, for this present Voyage, John Parker, and now Riding at Anchor in the River of Oporto, and by God's Blessing bound for London, to say, twenty Pipes of Red Oporto Wine, for the Use of Mr Andrew Dax, Merch in the said Place, being Meas'd and Number'd as in & Margent, and are to be deliver'd in the like good Order, Well Condition, at the aforesaid Port of London, & the Charges of the same well accepted) unto the said Mr Andrew Dax or to his Assigns, to or they paying Freight for the said Goods, thirty Shillings the Pipe, plus the Premium & Brokerage accustomed; In Witness whereof the Master or Purser of the said Ship hath affirm'd to three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date; the one of which three Bills being accept'd, the other two to stand Void, And so God send the occasion to be done, Done in Oporto this 30<sup>th</sup> of May 1739.

A  
20 pipes.

( Oporto May 30 1739. )

T. TREADWAY, Jun<sup>r</sup>

Scriptit



# TELEMACHUS

*Book I.*

Description of the City of Tyre;

*Applied*

To the City of London.

*This great City seems to float upon the Waters, and to be Queen of all the Sea; the Merchants resort hither from all parts of the World, and the Inhabitants are the most famous Merchants in the Universe.*

*When Men enter into this City, they cannot think it to be a Place belonging to a particular People, but rather to be a City common to all Nations, and the Centre of all Trade and Correspondence.*

THIS ancient City is for Trade compleat,  
Her wealthy Merchants Eminently Great;  
Her Thames supports unnumber'd Ships of Pride,  
That float, with Plenty, down her silver Tide.

*Champion & Scrip.*





( ) ( ) M<sup>r</sup> Simon Young's ( ) Acco. Curr. ( ) ( ) ( )

1740. — 1740. —

110. d. 31. to ... 1290. 6. 5. —

111. d. 7. 0. 20. ... 732. 5. —

112. d. 10. 0. ... 216. 5. —

113. d. 10. 0. ... 1. 15. —

114. d. 10. 0. ... 49. — 7

---

2289. 12. —

1740. —

Mar 31 By my Bill on him in favour of  
M<sup>r</sup> Francis, ... 945. 12. —

May 15 By his Remittance at 10 days sight  
of 266 l. on M<sup>r</sup> P<sup>r</sup> & Jean Laroon 798. — —

19 By his Remittance at 8 days sight of  
182 l. on M<sup>r</sup> James, ... 546. — —

---

2289. 12. —

Bordeaux, June 20. 1740. ( ) ( ) ( )  
( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )  
( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

L<sup>on</sup> d<sup>e</sup> Barjeau?

# Letters

ON

*Several Occasions.*

EXTRACTED

*From some Original Curious Specimens  
of Epistolary Writing, in Prose and Verse;*

*Compos'd by the best Hands,*

*In order to habituate Youth to an easy and elegant  
Expression, as well as a Graceful Manner of  
Writing, and Striking by Command of Hand.*

*Written,*

*With the friendly Assistance of several of the most eminent Masters.*

*And Engrav'd by G. Bickham Junr.*

*Admits and just the wondrous Art of the Art of Printing, and speaking to the mind.*



N<sup>o</sup> XLV.

G. Bickham Fecl

*Printed and Sold at the White Horse, without Bars, in London.*

An Extract  
 From a Poem in Praise of  
 Epistolary Writing,  
 By way of  
 Introduction.

<p>Blest be the Man, his Memory at least,          Who found the Art, thus to unfold his Breast,          And taught succeeding Times an easy way -          Their Secret Thoughts by Letters to convey;          To baffle Absence, and secure Delight;          Which, till that Time, was limited to Sight.          The parting Farewel Spoke, the last Adieu,          The less'ning Distance past, then loss of View;          The Friend was gone, in some kind Moments gave,          And Absence Separated, like the Grave.</p>	<p>When for a Wife the youthful Patriarch sent,          The Camels, Jewels, and the Steward went,          And wealthy Equipage, the groves and Flow'rs,          (But not a Line, that might the Lover show;          * The Ring and Bracelets we'd her Hands &amp; Arms;          But had she known of melting Words, the Charms          That under Secret Seals in Ambush lie,          To catch the Soul, when drawn into the Eye;          The fair Assyrian had not took his Guide,          Nor her soft Heart in Chains of Pearl been ty'd.</p>
--	---

\* Gen. Chap. 24. Ver. 53.~

Compos'd by a Lady.

Nathaniel Dove scr.

George Bickham  
 Sculp.~

A  
Letter from a Nobleman,  
TO A SCHOOL-MASTER.

---

Sir,

May 10<sup>th</sup> 1740.

Hearing of your Great Abilities, and having a Boy of Genius, and other Good Dispositions, on whom I am willing to bestow a Liberal Education; I would to that End commit him to your Care and Discipline; I am very desirous he may at last appear such as shall reflect Honour on the Memory of his Friends and Benefactors, which, under your tuition, I trust he will do.

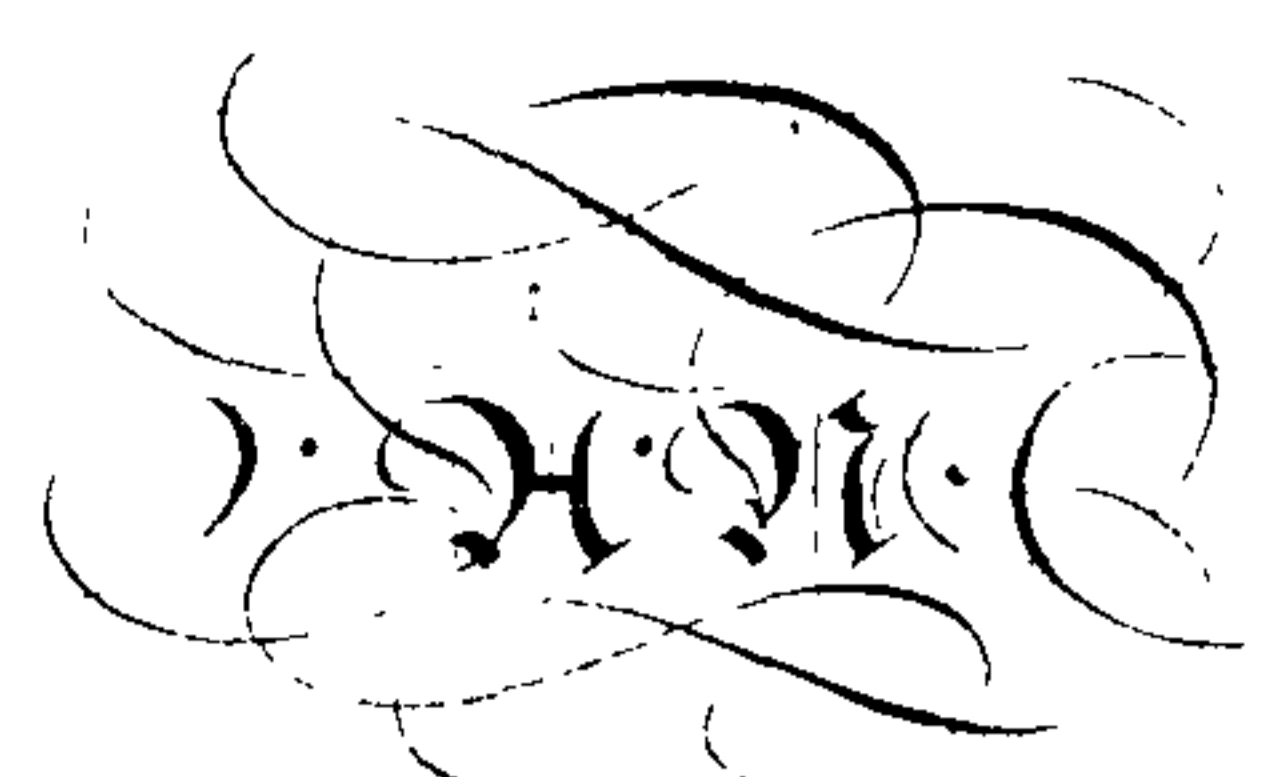
Your best Endeavours however in his Behalf, shall not fail of a suitable Esteem and Recognition from

Yours,

Yours,  
S<sup>r</sup>

E. Aulin scrip.



  
 Answer to the foregoing  
 Letter.

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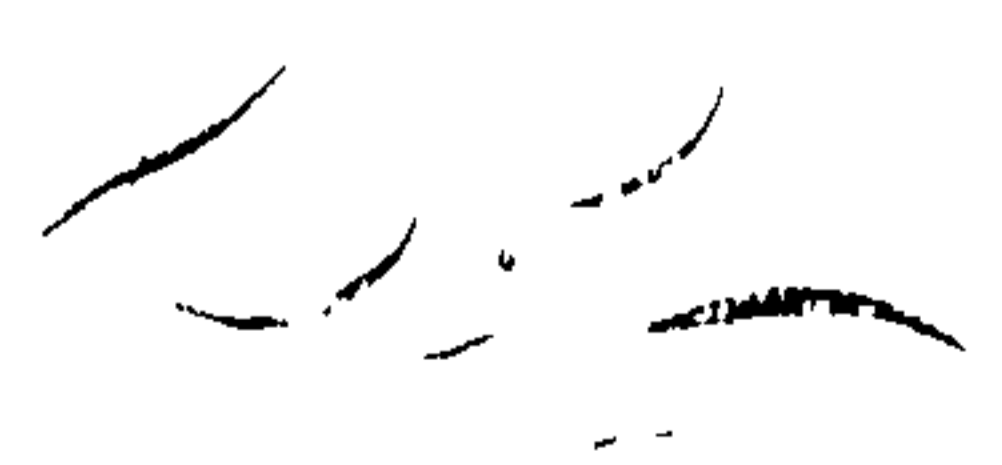
Most Noble Lord,

For the Honour you intend me and  
 the Confidence you place in me, by committing to my Care, so pro-  
 mising and fine a Youth, Your *Wish* has my most humble  
 thanks, Your Generosity, My Lord, is too well known to the World,  
 for any Man to question your Gratitude, especially my *Self*,  
 who have tasted so largely of your Beneficence. So that you may  
 rest assured, if he is as ready and willing to learn as I am to teach,  
 he will in due time answer all your Expectations, and it will be the  
 utmost Satisfaction to me to have served so Noble a Patron.

I am  
 My Lord,

Your *Wish*'s most Obedient  
 and most Obedient  
 Humble servant

May 13<sup>th</sup>  
 1740.





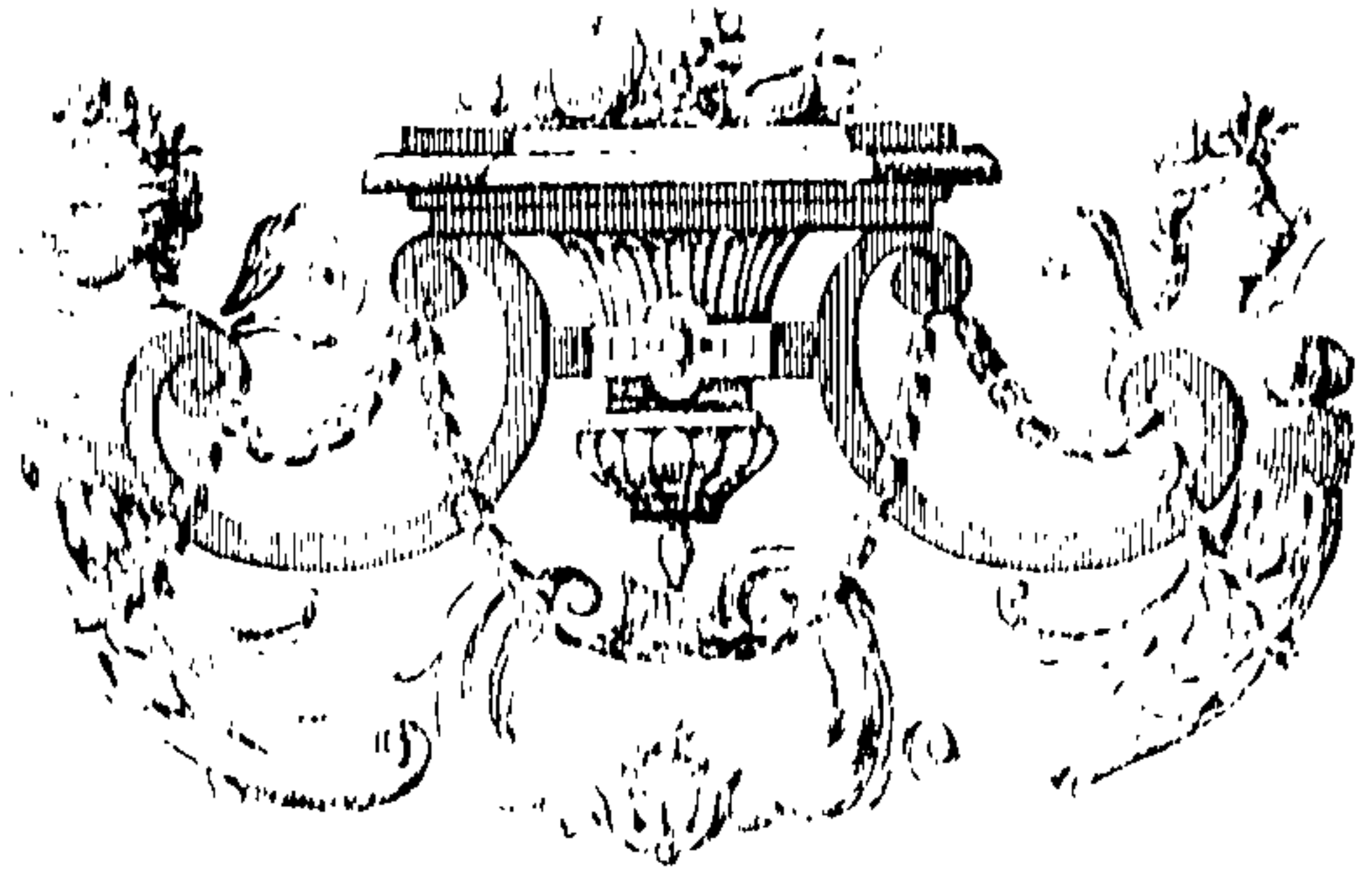
An Epistle

To the Countess of Essex

Playing on the Lute

What Charming you have found hath you yourself - But as his liver was known, their thoughts were sound.
Then turn the pleasure of the lute to your own hand - And soon they did enjoy what at first they did stand
It shall be you as well as the sweetest sound - Elizabeth when she was young,
Of a lute she was a great admirer - And Henry's time he had a lute in hand
But she was not content with the lute alone - She would have both the lute and the lute sound
We require them in your hand - The lute might be the lute and the lute sound
It is a lute - Can you report it to me - Yours, to no other, to my great delight
But her report stand fast at my command - For when she will you play, must please me
- O, what a lute she had, and how she play'd - Yours, to no other, to my great delight
She had a lute which she had found in France - For what she had she had by her own hand

Champion



Script

To  
 The School-Masters of  
 Great-Britain,  
 Gentlemen.

I take this Opportunity of recommending to you  
 one very material Branch of Education, which has hitherto been too  
 much neglected: A particular which is of use in every Station of Life,  
 and which methinks every Master should teach his Scholars, I mean  
 the writing of familiar Letters. To this end, instead of some other  
 things, there might be a punctual Correspondence established between  
 two Boys, who might act in any imaginary parts of Business, or be  
 allowed sometimes to give a range to their own Fancies, and commu-  
 nicate to each other whatever trifles they thought fit, provided neither of  
 them ever fail'd at the appointed time to answer his Correspondent's Letter.  
 I believe, I may venture to affirm that the necessity of Business  
 could find the matter so much advanced by this Custom, were the  
 same to be used, not by any other, but by all the Schools, that  
 this Subject is ever proposed, and are

Gentlemen  
 Your humble Servant  
 L. L. L.

# To a worthy Patriot

4.  
 May 29. 1750.

Zeal for the publick Good is the  
 Characteristick of a Man of Honour. A Gentleman  
 must take place of Pleasures, Profits, and all other  
 private Gratifications, whoever wants this Motive, is  
 an open Enemy, or an inglorious Neuter to mankind, in  
 proportion to the misapplied Advantages, with which  
 Nature & Fortune have blessed him. But You have a  
 Soul animated with nobler Views. know that the  
 Destruction of Wealth & plentiful Circumstances, is a  
 Law upon an Honest Mind, to endeavour, as much as  
 the Circumstances of Life will give him leave, to guard the  
 Properties of others, and be vigilant for the Good of his  
 fellow Subjects.

I am,  
 Sir,

Your most Obedient  
 humble Servant

The Guardian

Champion

Scriptit

A

Letter from a Servant in London,  
 To his Master in the Country.

As I find you are detained longer in the Country than you expected, I thought it my Duty to acquaint you that we are all well at Home, and to assure you, that your Business shall be carried on with the same Care and Fidelity as if you were personally present. We all wish for your Return, as soon as your Affairs will permit, and it is with pleasure that I take this Opportunity of subscribing myself

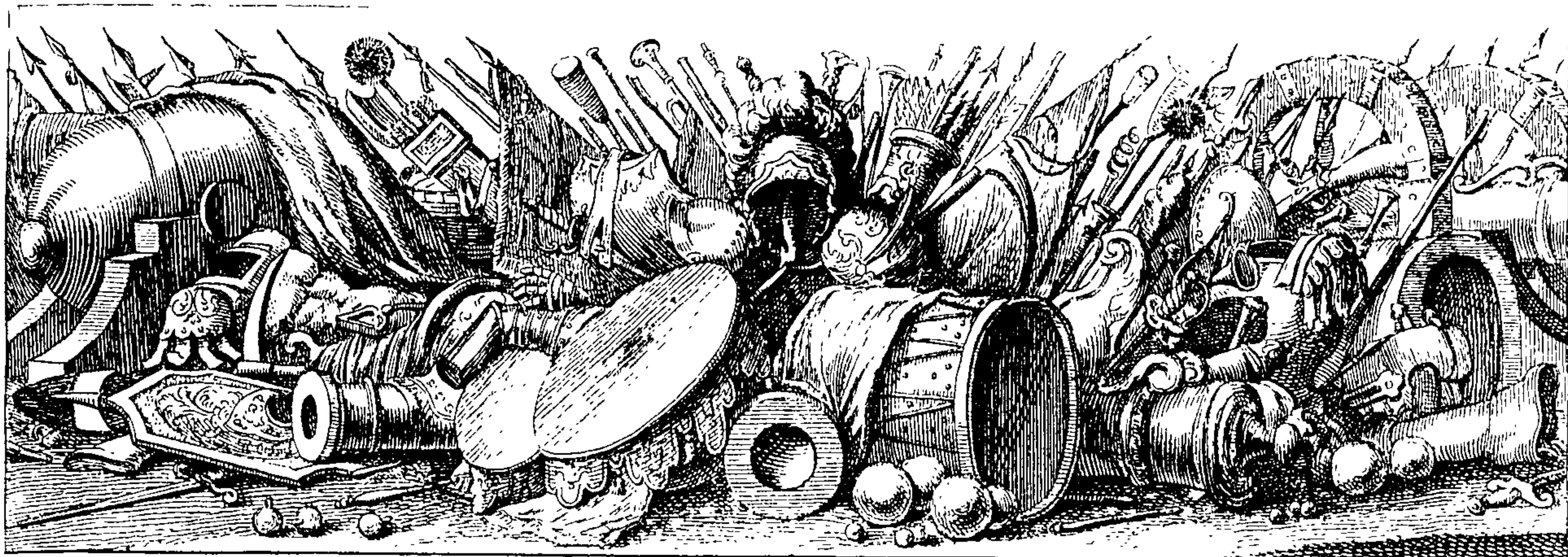
Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Sam. Trusty

Whitechapel  
 24 June 1710.

E. AUSTIN SCRIPSET.



TO THE

GRAND

Sir,

Your Majesty commands a people capable of every thing. Not more fit to shine in arms, or maintain an extended commerce, than to succeed in the stiller pursuits of philosophy and literature. And it will be Your Majesty's glory not to let any of their talents be unemployed. If Your Majesty gives the word, while some of them are bustled in avenging Your cause by humbling some turbulent monarch, some in extending your dominions by new settlements, and some in increasing your people's wealth by new trades, others will be employ'd in enlarging our knowledge by new discoveries in nature, or new contrivances of art; others in refining our language, others in improving our morals, and others in recording the glories of Your reign in immortal song.

I am, with all sincerity and devotion,

May it please Your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most dutiful,

Subject and servant,

June 30<sup>th</sup> 1740.

Britannicus.

Written by William Kippax in Great Ruffel Street, Bloomsbury.

A

Young Gentleman's  
Letter, to his Father.

---

Hon<sup>d</sup> Sir,

June 27<sup><sup>th</sup></sup> 1740.

This is the sixth Letter I have sent you by  
divers Ships, since Michaelmas last, which are, I hope, all come  
safe to hand. I have nothing new or particular to communicate, &  
only beg you would conceive so favourable an opinion of me, as  
to believe I prosecute my Studies, with the utmost application, &  
well knowing, that will prove the best recommendation to your  
favour at present, and most real Service to my self in time to  
come. All our Friends here present their kind love to you, and  
that you may continue in health and happiness, is the constant  
prayer of

Yours most dutiful Son.

---

Edw. Dawson, scip.

To a Gentleman of  
Learning, and Virtue.

SPR: July 8<sup>th</sup> 1780

The greatest Honour of Human life is to live  
well with. Men of Merit, and I shall always esteem it a particu-  
lar Happiness to be conversant amongst the. Simble, of your kind  
the Conversation of a gentleman, that has a refined Taste of  
Letters, & a disposition in which there is found nothing to  
desert, but very much to Excite, such good, & to some too uncommon  
to be enjoyed in Silence. In others, the ardent Desires of Learning  
enrich the soul, as You, it has not time to do, but to bring  
forth, since Affliction, Impugnancy, and the necessity of "Hast"  
which are natural to You, wanted Nothing from Literature, but  
to refine, and direct the Application of them. I am

Dear Sir,

Your Friend, and

Admirer



TO  
A Young Gentleman,

Who has lately lost a worthy Father.

---

Dear Sir,

The virtuous Principles you had from that excellent Man whom you have lost, have wrought in you as they ought, to make a Youth of three and twenty incapable of Content upon coming into Possession of a great Fortune. I doubt not but you will honour his Memory by a modest enjoyment of his Estate, and scorn to triumph over his Goods by employing in Riot, Excess, and Debauchery, what he purchased with so much Industry, Prudence, and Wisdom. This is the way that will show the Sense you have of your Loss, and to take away the Envy of others upon the Occasion. You cannot weep your Father by your Grief, but you may revive him to us, by your Conduct.

---

Thy Father's Merit sets thee up to View,  
And plants thee in the fairest point of Light,  
To make thy Virtues, or thy Faults conspicuous.

---





TO

Mylo Freeman Esq.

False Greatness.

Mylo, forbear to call him blest  
 That only boasts a Large Estate,  
 Should all the treasures of the West  
 Meet, & conspire to make him Great,  
 Let a broad Stream with golden Sands,  
 Shining thro' all his Meadows roll,  
 It's but a Stretch, with all his Lands,  
 That always wears a narrow Soul.

And mingled still with Health & State,  
 His du'z'g'de Mind can never know,  
 His true Dimensions & his Height  
 Are far inferior to their Show,  
 Were I so tall to reach the Pole,  
 Or grasp the Ocean with my Span,  
 I must be measur'd by my Soul,  
 The Mind, the Standard of the Man.

Champion

Scriptit.

To  
 Mr Nathaniel Dove  
 Master of the Academy  
 In New-Orton.

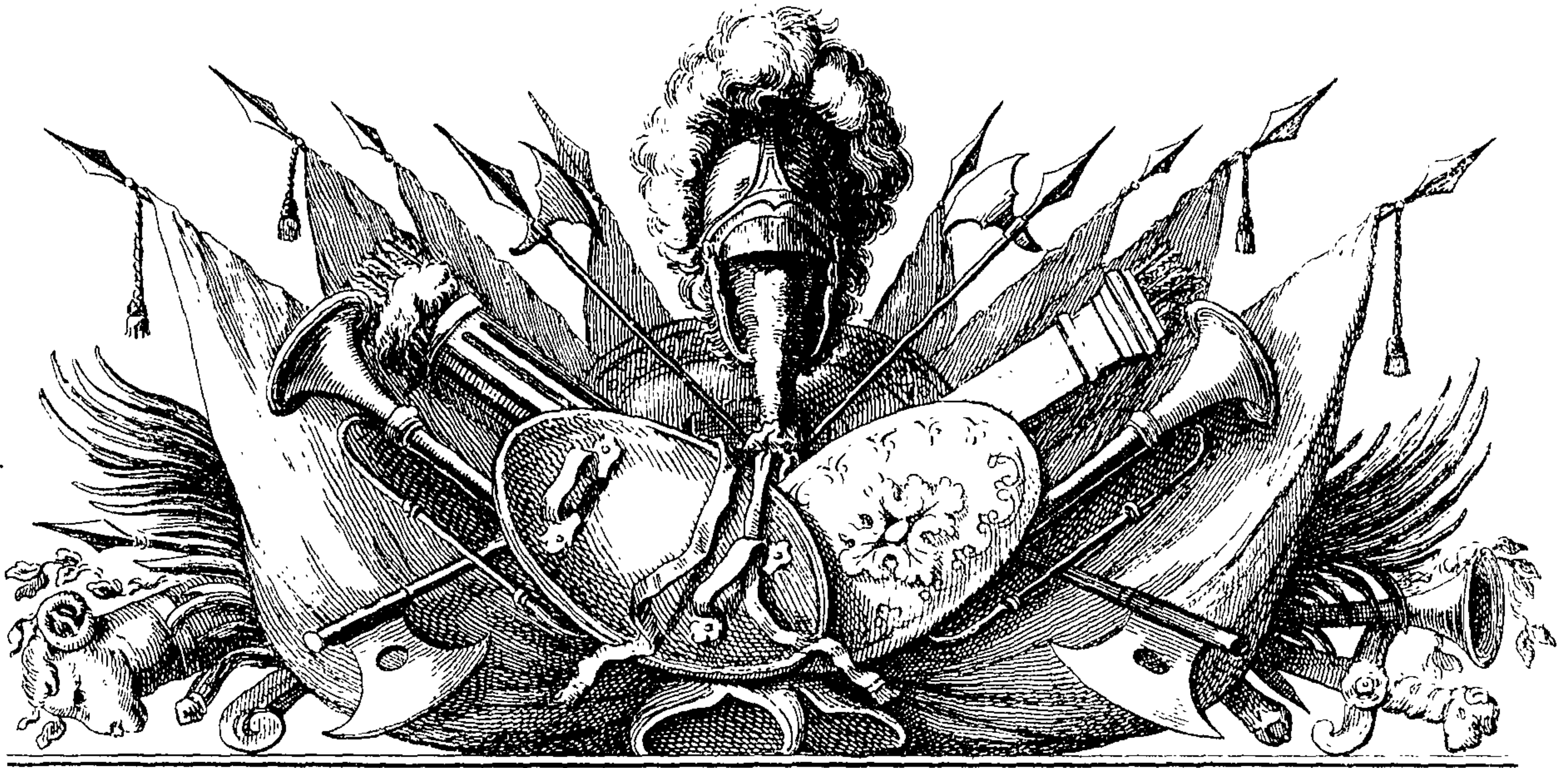
Sir, Aug. 30. 1740.

The great Improvement you have made in the Art of Writing is a plain Proof of an uncommon Genius; and that Modesty which attends your Merit has justly gain'd you the Esteem of the Ablest Penmen.

As you have been pleas'd to favour Me with several Pieces for the Service of my Universal Penman, I think it incumbent on me to pay you my grateful Acknowledgments for your friendly Assistance.

However, I must still desire You to write a piece or two more for me in Your legible, free, and expeditious Manner, which, I doubt not, will answer the Expectations of the most Curious And the sooner you Oblige me in this Particular, the more acceptable it will be to

Sir, Your most Obliged  
 humble Servant  
 G. Bickham.



Portius to Sempronius.

Well dost thou seem to check my lingering here  
 On this important Hour--- I'll strait away,  
 And while the Fathers of the Senate meet  
 In close Debate to weigh th' Events of War,  
 I'll animate the Soldier's drooping Courage,  
 With Love of Freedom, & Contempt of Life?  
 I'll thunder in their Ears their Country's Cause,  
 And try to rouse up all that's Roman in 'em.  
 'Tis not in Mortals to Command Success,  
 But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll Deserve it.

Cato. Sc II

Humbly Inscrib'd,  
 To all true Lovers of the British Constitution.

Engrav'd by Geo. Beckham. Sc 2

1770

A  
Kinsman to his Uncle.

Dear Uncle,

As I did the best I could I entertained great hopes that my first performance, would have met with a kind reception at your hands; but now, having not heard from you ever since, I am afraid you did not think it worthy of an Answer.

However that be, Duty & Affection bid me not desist but send you this second Specimen of my poor Ability & Improvement, which if you please to let me understand, you take in good part; I shall Esteem it, sufficient Encouragement to my future Progress, who am

Yours

Your most Obedient,

Josiah Kinsman

St. Lombard

Brompton in Kent,

June 19<sup>th</sup> 1740.

John Golden, Secy.



T H E

Ill Effects of Tyranny.

*Besides Poverty and Want, there are other Reasons that debase the Minds of Men, who live under Tyranny, though I look on this as the Principal. It is odd to consider the Connection between Despotick Government and Barbarity, & how if making of one Person more than Men, makes it rest less.*

Too long this Queen imperiously thus Sway'd,  
By no fet Laws, but by her Will obey'd.  
Her fearful Slaves, to full Obedience grown,  
Admire her Strength, & dare not use their own.

*If there be but one Body of Legislators, it is no better than a Tyranny, if there are only two, there will want a casting Vote, and one of them must at length be forc'd down by Disputes and Contentions. Four would have the same Inconvenience as two, and a greater Number would cause too much Confusion. Therefore a mixed Government consisting of three Branches, if legal, is the best, the Popular is the best.*

Bickham Sculpsit.

To the  
**Kings** most Excell<sup>t</sup> Majesty;

The humble Petition of A. B. Gent<sup>r</sup>.  
 Sheweth,

That your Majesty has been gra-  
 ciously pleased to appoint your Petitioner to be Sheriff of the  
 County of K... wherein he would most readily, and faithfully  
 serve your Majesty according to his bounden duty, but that  
 his abode is very remote from the said County, and his Estate  
 too small to support the charge of the said Office.

Your Petitioner therefore most humbly prays  
 your Majesty will be graciously pleased to  
 appoint some more fit & able person to the said  
 Office.

And your Petitioner (as in duty bound) shall ever Pray, &c.

Designed, & Written by J. Champion, in the Year 1740.

To the Right Honourable the Lords  
Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The humble Petition of George Troy.  
Sheweth,

That Your Petitioner hath served in  
his Majesty's Royal Navy seven Years in quality  
of Able Seaman, and five Years as Gunners Mate  
on Board his Majesty's Ships the Cumberland  
and Dartmouth Cap<sup>t</sup>. Brown Commander.

That He passed Examination for a  
Gunner November 12. 1739. & humbly refers  
Your Lordships to the Certificates hereunto annexed.

Your Petitioner humbly Prays Your  
Lordships to Appoint him Gunner  
of the Britannia Sloop, S<sup>r</sup>. John  
Lauderfon Commander.

And as in duty bound shall ever Pray, &c.

Dove, for



These are to Certifie whom it may Concern that the bearer hereof George Troy Served five Years in Quality of Gunners Mate on Board his Majesty's Ships the Cumberland & Dartmouth both under my Command, during which time he behaved Soberly Diligently and Obedient to Command, And I recommend him as deserving Encouragement. Given under my Hand on Board his Majesty's Ship the Cumberland this 12 day of October, 1739.

Brown

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

We whose Names are hereunder Written Gunners, in his Majesty's Royal Navy, do hereby Certifie that George Troy performed the several Heads of Examination appointed by Your Lordships to Qualify him for a Gunner on the 12 of November, 1739. And we do believe him capable to Serve as Gunner on Board any of his Majesty's fourth Rate Ships. Given under our hands on Board the Namure this 14 day of November, 1739.

J. Longman

W. Salter

J. Thomas

Geo. Hind

Gunner

of the

Namure

Cornwall

Grafton

Cumberland

Dove, ser.



# Freedom.

( Sweet are the jessamin's breathing Flowers, —  
( Sweet the soft falling Vernal Showers; —  
( Sweet is the Gloom the Grove affords, —  
( And Sweet the Notes of Warbling Birds; —  
( But not the Groves, nor Rains, nor Flowers, —  
( Nor all the Feather'd Songsters Powers, —  
( Can ever Sweet, or Pleasing be, —  
( O, lovely Freedom! without Thee. —

Emanuel Austin Schacht 1740.

To the Right Honourable the

Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen,

Of the City of London.

A B C D E F G H I

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Sub-Governor,  
Deputy-Governor, and Directors of  
the South-Sea Company.

J K L M N O P Q R

To the Honourable the  
Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors  
of the Bank of England.

S T U V W X Y Z

James Outhwaite Esq<sup>r</sup> Surgeon

Master of the Boarding School, in

King's Head Court, St Paul's Church-Yard.

To the  
 Practitioners in the Law.

Gentlemen,

Since the Affairs which are daily car-  
 ried on in our Courts of Judicature are, doubtless, of as great Importance  
 as those transacted in the way of Trade, and there being several  
 Ingenious Gentlemen of your Profession, who are very desirous of see-  
 ing some select Pages entirely appropriated to the Law-Bands  
 I therefore, at Mr. Bickham's Request, have writ some such Papers  
 for the Universal Printer, and present this, as a Specimen of the  
 Secretary, or Law-Running Band, adapted to the use of the Practis-  
 ing-Clerk, with the following Specimens annexed, all which are  
 submitted to your superior Judgment, by

Gentlemen;

Your Obedt. Servt.

Charles Lane, non-Doctor  
 Commons, London, 1740

J. Champion

# Merit.

A Man who entertains an high Opinion of himself is naturally ungrateful: He has too great an Esteem of his own Merit to be thankful for any Favours received. *ammi*

The Square-Text did triumphantly did stand,  
 And boldly usher'd in the Engrossing-Hand;  
 Tho' wanting Merit now, did shine of Old,  
 In This Indenture, and to Have and Hold.

A More Bashfulness without Merit, is a backward;  
 and Merit without Modesty, insolent: But Modesty  
 Merit has a double Claim to Acceptance, and gene-  
 rally meets with as many patrons as Beholders. *ammi*

Josephus of Cambridge, A. D. 1700.



O. N.  
*LIBERTY;*

Written in 1707.

By the late DUKE of Devonshire.

A despicable State of all that grow  
 Under a blind Dependence on One  
 How far inferior to the Herds that range  
 With Native Freedom in the Woods of Plains  
 With them no Fallacies of Schools prevail  
 Nor of a Right or wrong the various Tale  
 Can give to one among themselves the Power  
 Without Control his Letters to devour  
 No reasoning human Mind alone is lost  
 The Arts to hurt themselves by reasoning lost

Howe'er the foolish Nation first began  
 Of trusting Hersele to teach us Men  
 Howe'er a Tyrant may by Force be just  
 For who would be a Slave that can resist  
 They set the Caput supposit on the Throne  
 Who make the People's Interest their own  
 And choosing rather to be led than guide  
 The Slaves of Slaves of a few Lords and Bishops  
 O Liberty, too late shouldst thou be sought  
 Like Health when wanted, thou art not to be sought

Dickham, scrip.

## THE

# Oriental Languages.

J. W. T. R O D W O L F, F. R. S. E.

*The Hebrew is the  
most ancient Language in the World, at  
least that is known to the Europeans: the square  
Hebrew Character is originally the Chaldee Character,  
which the Jews assumed during the Babylonish Captivity.  
As particular Companies of Men became Inhabitants of  
different parts of the World, and had different Languages, so  
they invented various Characters: the Greeks and Romans  
have herein been most famous, and their Characters are  
chiefly used in Europe; but the Oriental Nations  
have their own peculiar manner of Writing,  
several Specimens of which may be seen  
in the following Page.*

Emanuel Austin Scripsit.

George Bickham Sculpsit.

1711.

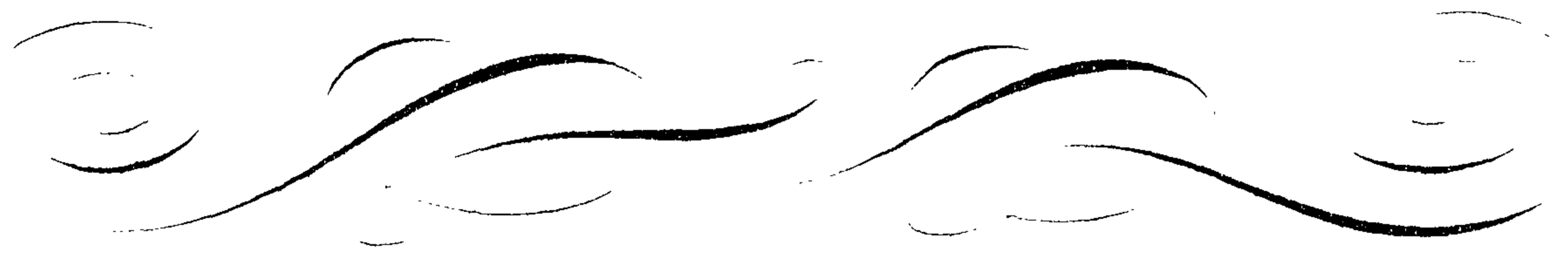






# GREEK.

Ἰσθμὸν περὶ τὸν κόσμον εἶναι φθαρτὸν, ὅτι καὶ γενεῶν  
 ἕξ ὅτι τιμὴν ἔχουσιν, εἰς ἀφθαρσίαν πάντων μετὰ ποί-  
 ούμενοι. ὅτι ἐν τῷ πᾶσι θεοῦ γενεῶν εἰς τὴν  
 αἰὸν γενεῶν, καὶ τῆς αἰωνίου ἀπάτης, ἕνα  
 ἡμῶν, καὶ πάντων τῶν κτίστων τῆς γῆς κατασκευασέν.



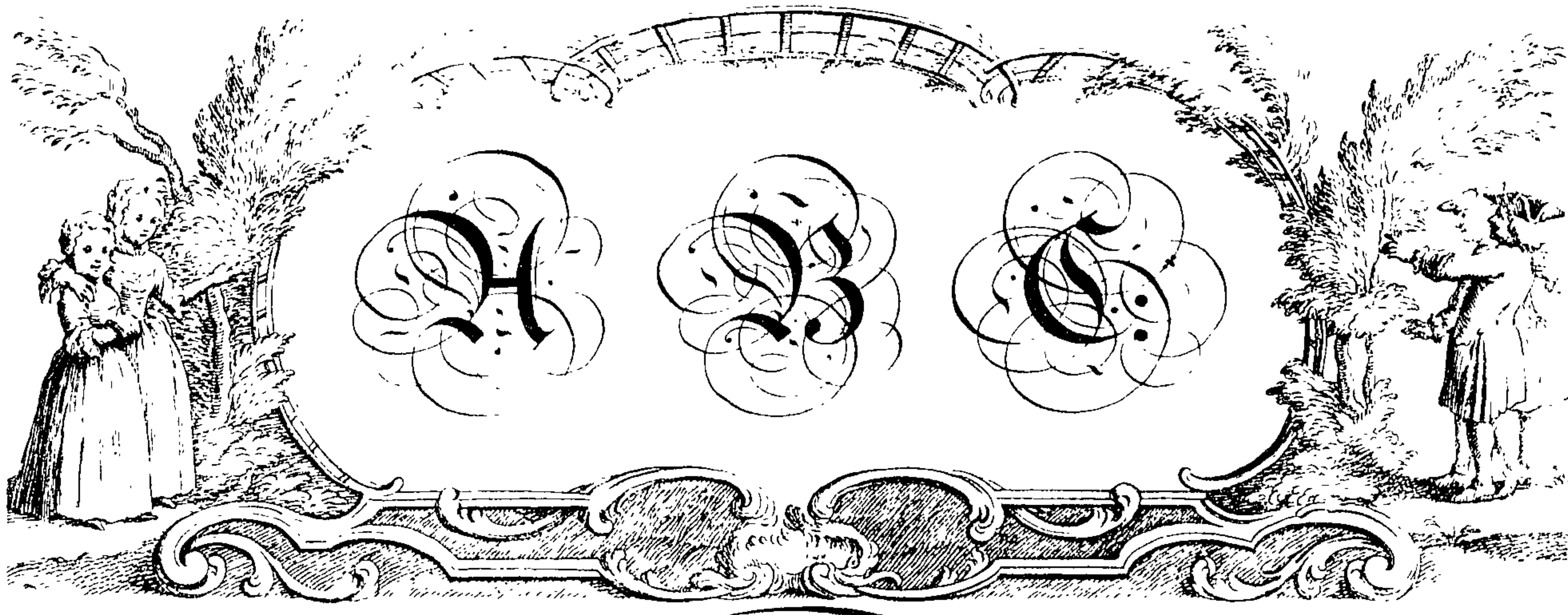
Δ α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο  
 π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω ω̅

Α · Β · Γ · Δ · Ε · Ζ · Η · Θ · Ι · Κ · Λ · Μ · Ν · Ξ · Ο ·  
 Π · Ρ · Σ · Τ · Υ · Φ · Χ · Ψ · Ω · Ω̅ ·

Τὰ δὲ αὐτῶν ποιεῖται ἕως τῆς ἑξήκοντος

καὶ τῆς ἑξήκοντος





OR,

# Alphabets,

*In all the usual Hands now Practis'd, &c.*

Engrav'd by G. Bickham, Sen<sup>r</sup>.

- 1. The Alphabet is the whole Order of the Letters in any Language; —
- from Alpha and Beta, the two first Letters in the Greek Language. —
- 2. The English Alphabet contains twenty-six Letters, but others differ —
- in their Number and Form, and vary in their Placing and Writing. —
- 3. The Hebrews write from the Right Hand to the Left, Others from —
- Left to Right, and back again from Right to Left, the Chinese from —
- Top to Bottom, and from Right to Left; but the Europeans, and most —
- Others, write from Left to Right, without Retrogression to the Left. —
- 4. All our English Alphabets are exhibited in the two next Pages. —

If you would write both Legible and Fair,  
Copy these Alphabets with all your Care.

German Text.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N  
 O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

Round Text.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

German Text.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N  
 O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

Round Hand.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

English Text.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P  
 Q R S T U V W X Y Z

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

English Text.

*Old English Print.*

A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r r s s t t u v w x y z . x c .  
 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P  
 Q R S T U V W X Y Z Z . J . C .

*Italian Print.*

A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z . a a ~  
 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R  
 R S T U V W X Y Y Z Æ .

*Roman Print.*

A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z .  
 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q  
 R S T U V W X Y Z .

*Italian Hand.*

A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z .  
 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q  
 R S T U V W X Y Z .

*Court Hand.*

A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z .

*The Chancery*

A a B b C c D d E e F f f G g H h I i I k E L l M m N n  
 O o P p Q q R r S s S t T u v W w X x Y y Z z .

Observations,  
 FOR  
 Ingenious Permen;  
 BY  
 M. Hart.

'Tis hard a. sprightly. Fancy to Command, —  
 And give a. Respite to the labring. Hand? —  
 'Tis vain we. strive each trivial. Fault to hide, —  
 That shows but little judgment, and more. Pride. —  
 Like some. Vice. Prude, offensive to the. Sight, —  
 Exactness gives, at best, a Cold. Delight —  
 Each painful. Stroke disgusts the lovely Mind, —  
 'Tis Art is lost, when Over-much refined? —  
 'Tis Err is. Mortal, do what'er we can, —  
 Some faulty. trifles will confess thee. Man. —  
 'Tis worst are they who each mad. Whom reprove, —  
 And shun (yeep) Errors, by committing. Sins. —

Non omnia possumus omnes. *Lat.*

G. Bickham



Sculpsit.

FINIS.

Art is consummated by practice.

---

---

Be still in subjection to wise men.

---

---

Contentment is a Divine Virtue.

---

---

Do as you would be done by.

---

---

Emulation is a noble Passion.

---

---

Favourites are commonly unhappy.

---

---

John Willis Scrip.<sup>t</sup>

Virtue alone is immortal when all things perish



Glory survives good men, & withers not their



God is omnipotent, omniscient, true, and



Nothing but matter, & quality, & man, perishes



A man that survives his own Reputation soon becomes Miserable.

Be often meditating on the shortness of Life, & certainty of Death.

Contentment is a constant store, & were what's fit & nothing more.

Death does a mans Reputation & determines it as good or bad.

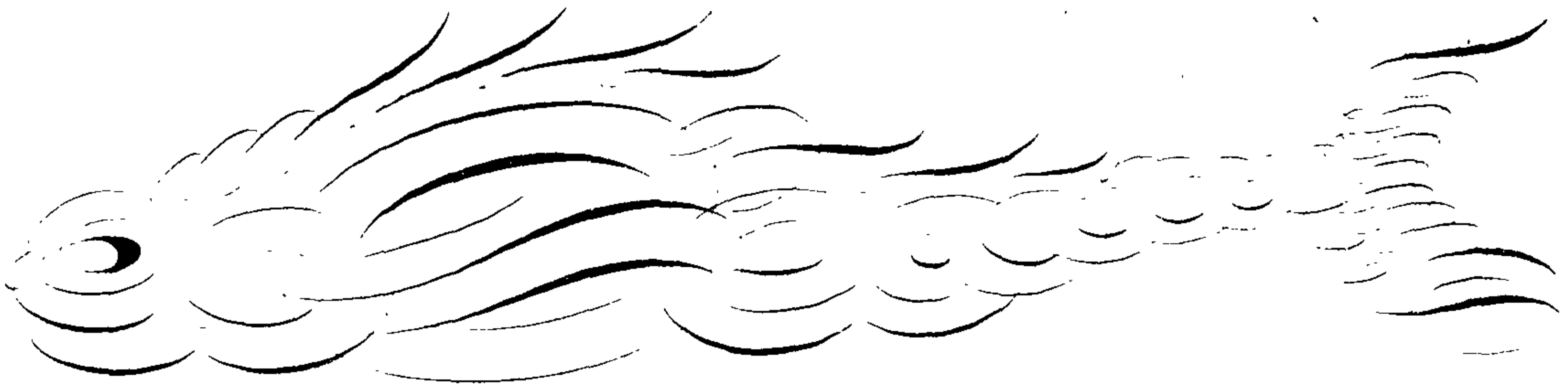
Consideration of things is often so much as to question them.

Virtue is inconstant. Riches are transient, & last but a little.

Good and commendable. Every good action is a good deed.

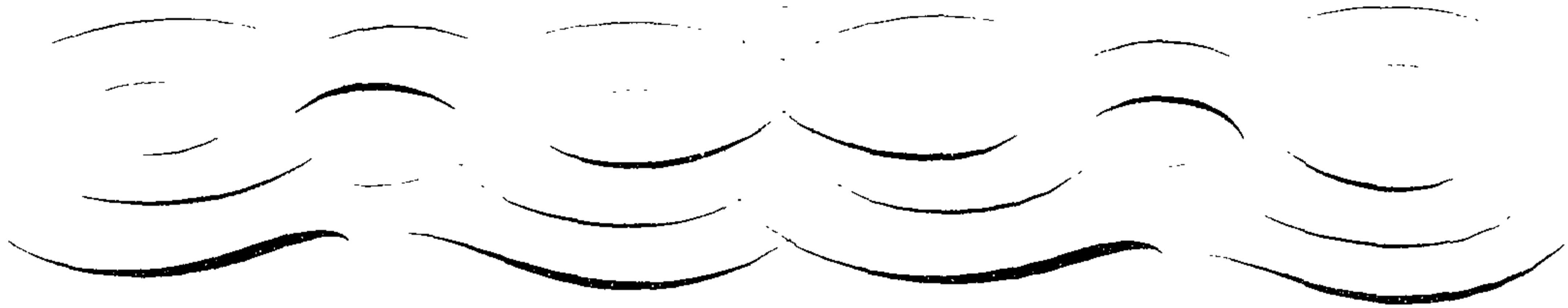
He that has true Wisdom, & common sense, will not be troubled.





*A fool is more malicious than a man of Understanding.*

---



*Be not ashamed to be taught what you are ignorant of.*

---



*Commending of mean Performances betrays Ignorance.*

---



*Vigilance ought to be encouraged and commended.*

---



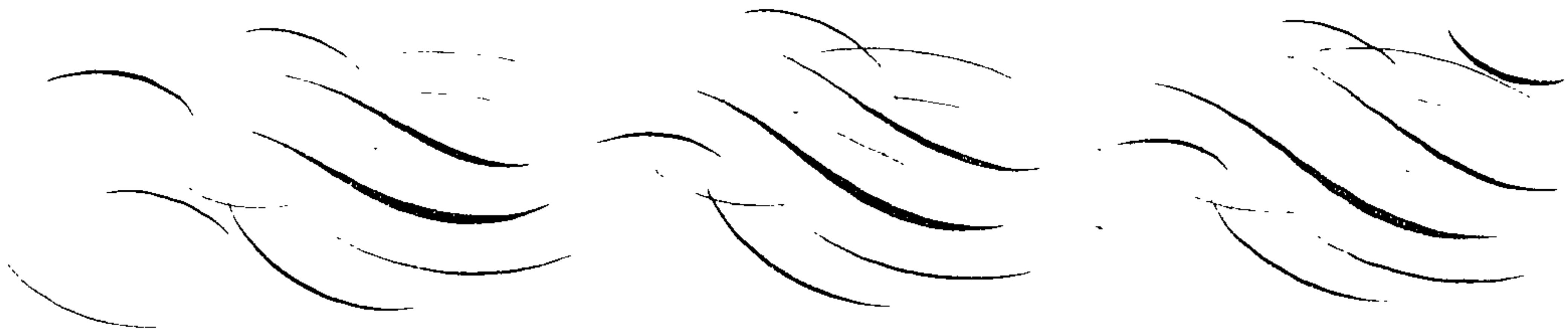
*Endeavour for the best, and provide against the worst.*

---



*Friendship between virtuous Persons is inviolable.*

---



*Get what you get honestly, and use it frugally.*

---



*He that would live pleasantly, must live virtuously.*

---



*Sincerity is often punished, when Guilt escapes.*

---



*Kindnesses are lost upon an ungrateful Person.*

---



Learn to unlearn, what you have learnt amiss. M

---



Make no man's misfortune the subject of Criticism.

---



Neglect not the meanest Business for your dearest Race.

---



Opportunity once lost, can't be regained by Repentance.

---



Promote acquaintance with the good, & virtuous. 2

---



*Quarrelsome persons are troublesome Companions.*

---



*Revenge is a pleasure only to a mean Spirit. R*

---



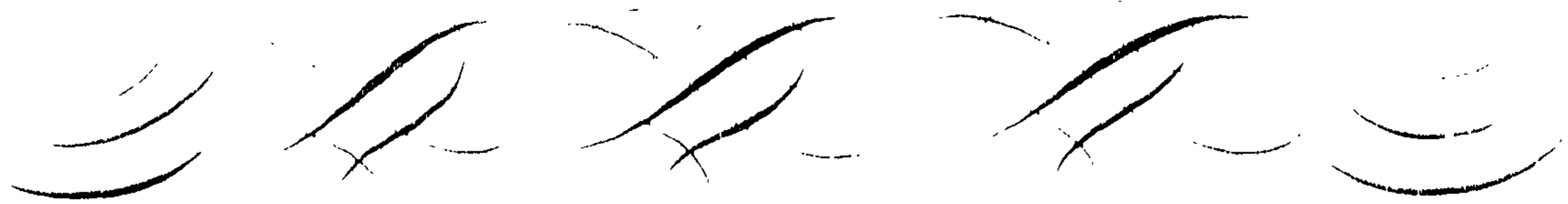
*Safety and Peace complete y<sup>e</sup> Happiness of a Nation.*

---



*It is much easier to ridicule a man than commend him.*

---



*Vain and idle Courses are accompanied w<sup>th</sup> Shame.*

---



Writing and Arithmetic are excellent Qualifications, & ought to be prized.

---



We are in nothing more unhappy, than in not being sensible of our own Unhappiness.

---



Conceit is esteem'd Wisdom, the greatest Health, and Content the highest Blessing.

---



Youthful Extravagance, makes a man a monument to his own vanity.

---



He that has a young man, speaks too freely, and, that much, but speaks little.

---

ccceeeaaagggqqddaaggdds

vvvvvvvnnwwrrrsssxx

llllllllllllllllllllll

iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiis

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy5

This Indenture made

---

Between. Have. Hath. All.

---

So have and to hold. Provided.

---

Yielding and Paying. And.

---

Whereas. And lastly. In witness

J. Willis Sharp.

Q Q Q Q R R R R S S S S T T T T U U U U

V V V V W W W W X X X X Y Y Y Y Z Z Z Z

aa bb cc dd ee ff gg hh ii kk ll mm nn oo

pp qq rr ss tt uu vv ww xx yy zz

aaa bbb ccc ddd eee fff ggg hhh iii lll mmm

nnn ooo ppp qqq rrr sss ttt uuu vvv xxx yyy zzz

aaaa bbbbbb ccccccc ddddddd eeeeeeee ffffffff



A prudent man values Content more than

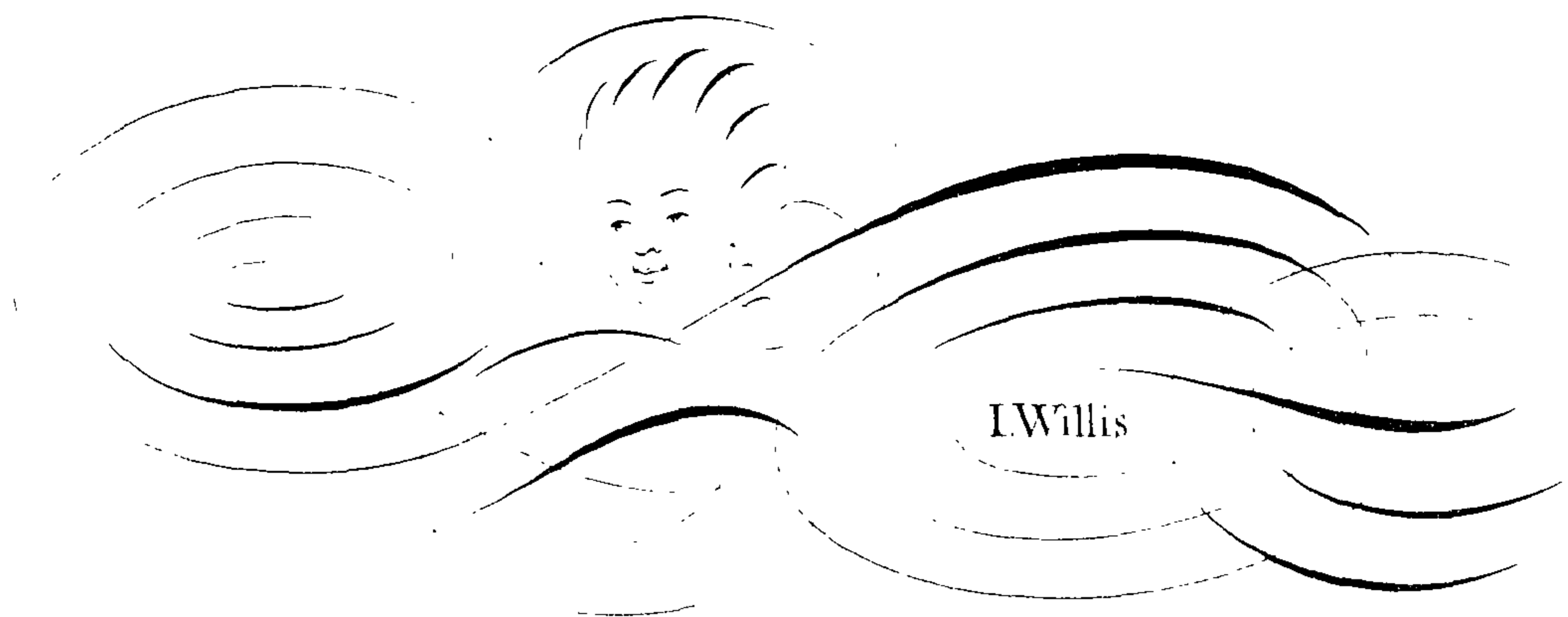
Be very cautious in choosing your Company

Consume not precious Time in vain. 22

Do good if you expect to receive any. 22

Education is that which makes a man.

Forgive others many things, thy self no <sup>thing</sup>.



*The nearer we approach to Virtue the happier we are.*



*It is a glorious thing to seek after true Glory. 1. 17.*



*Always endeavour to improve your precious time.*



*L. Willis.*



*None of a happy memory that forgets nothing but;*



aaqqggooooddddeerrtttjjmmmmnnuuul' ll'bb'hh'hd'

abidde//ggghijkl' lllmmnopqqrrs' tttvwwxyyz

l B B C C D D E E F F G G H H I I J J K K L L M M

N N O O P P Q Q R R S S T T U U V V W W X X Y Y Z

Among men of weak and base Minds, Heart begins Envy

Beware of the man that has no regard to his own Reputation

Contemplation is to the Mind what Exercise is to the Body -

Expensed with small Inconveniences for a greater Profit -